POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—On the 23d, 24th, and 25th of February, no debate of moment occurred in the House of Lords. A bill was brought in by the Bishop of Exeter for amending the Marriage Act, and read a first and second time. Earls Grosvenor and Darnley spoke in favour of a revision of the Game Laws, but made no motions on the subject. On the 26th, several revenue bills were received from the House of Commons. March 1st, no debate of moment occurred; but on the 2d, Lord King stated that he was summoned to attend on the case of Conolly and wife. He had not heard the evidence, and prayed to be instructed how to vote. He should be extremely sorry to do wrong. Was he to take his instructions from the Chancellor, and vote as he voted? Something was at present wanted that resembled the wisdom of our ancestors. His lordship also made some allusion to the late conduct of the Lord Chancellor, but no reply was made. Lord Darnley then moved for some papers relative to Ireland, respecting which he postponed a motion until the 5th instant. On the 4th, Lord King presented a petition for the Abolition of Slavery; and Lord Liverpool laid before the House some papers relative to South America, without making any motion respecting them. On the 5th, the Royal assent was given to various bills, and the Austrian Loan bill was read a first time. On the 8th, several petitions were presented against Negro Slavery; and the Marquis of Lansdown asked some questions relative to the documents laid on the table respecting South America. He wished to know where he could find the document in which Spain permitted us to trade with the Spanish colonies in 1810; whether any answer had been returned to Mr. Canning's offer of mediation of January 30th; and whether Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France had returned an answer to the communication of the sentiments of his Majesty's Government on the subject of South America. The Earl of Liverpool replied to the first question, that there was no distinct treaty between Spain and England, but a complete understanding of our having free commercial intercourse with South America. As to the other questions, no answer had been returned either by Spain or the other Powers. His Lordship to another question also stated, that no communication had been made to Ministers of the answers returned by the Governments of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to the invitation of the Spanish Government to a conference at Paris. Lord Holland said, no answer being returned by the several powers to Mr. Canning's communication, the inference from it was quite clear. On the 9th, a committee was appointed to inquire into the office of Clerk of Parliament; and Lord Calthorpe objected to the new mode of hearing appeals, which Lord Liverpool asserted to be the best that could be adopted. On the 10th, no business of consequence was transacted; but on the 11th, on the third reading of the Austrian Loan bill, Lord Holland addressed the House, and inveighed in a strain of severe sarcasm on the nice sense of honour and justice which must be possessed by the Emperor of Austria, in paying about one-seventh of the debt which he fairly owed this country. Two millions and a half were to be paid of advances which cost this country more than seventeen millions. His Lordship then adverted to the manner in which the money paid was to be appropriated--to the building of churches, and the repairs of Windsor Castle. He remarked that the Church of England, which was one of the richest churches in Europe, was the only one he ever heard of that never did any thing for itself. The Earl of Liverpool said, the real object of the Noble Lord appeared to be rather to read the House a lecture on the Austrian Government, than to make any amendment on the bill. No sovereign ever sat on a throne who possessed more honourable feeling than the Emperor of Austria. The loans granted were for subjects so purely British, that when the subject was discussed coolly, he doubted whether we were justified in asking what we did.—Lord King contended that the Emperor of Austria had engaged in unsuccessful wars; he had done so for his own advantage, not ours, and ought to bear the consequences of his miscalculations. He wished the Noble Earl had been able to give a better explanation of the conduct of Austria than he had done. Perhaps the money had been paid into the Court of Equity at Vienna, and the greater portion swallowed up by lawyers. But had it been in this country, the matter would have been still worse; and after twenty years litigation, instead of receiving, we should have had to pay 2,500,000*l.* He had no doubt that those interested in

the event would pray that there might never be wanting a succession of good men to ensure delays.—The Earl of Aberdeen justified the Emperor of Austria.—Lord Clifden said, as to the virtues of the Austrian Emperor, if what Mr. Rose had written about his Government in Italy were believed, a greater tyrant had never existed.—Lord Ellenborough admitted that the conduct of the Emperor of Austria was not unimpeachable; but, compared with his allies, he appeared an absolute angel. The Marquis of Lansdowne brought in a bill for the relief of Dissenters from the operation of the Marriage Act. On the 12th, the Marquis of Downshire stated, that as a trigonometrical survey of Ireland was about to be undertaken, he wished at the same time there should be a correct admeasurement of counties and parishes. On the 15th, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved an Address to his Majesty, that the independence of the South American States should be no longer delayed. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and moved an amendment, that the House "reposed full confidence in the just and moderate views ministers had taken respecting the South American States." This amendment was carried by 95 to 34. On the 16th, Lord Bathurst submitted to the House the resolution of Parliament respecting Slaves already passed, and the measures in consequence recommended to the colonists by Ministers; the principal of which were —1st. To cause the Sabbath to be better observed.—2d. To procure the abolition of whipping as a stimulus to labour.—3d. To abolish the practice altogether of flogging female slaves.—4th. To take care that no punishments were inflicted contrary to judicial regulations. His Lordship then went into a detail of the measures to be pursued immediately in all those colonies which were not governed by their own Houses of Assembly; or in all the ceded colonies. A proclamation had also been issued to prevent any mistake on the part of the Negroes of the intentions of the Government at home. On the 18th, Earl Spencer presented two petitions for the Abolition of Slavery. Earl Grosvenor feared the measures proposed would not be effectual. Lord Liverpool said the great feature of these measures was to encourage the Negroes to obtain their own freedom. On the 17th, petitions were presented against Slavery; and several bills were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Commons. On the 22d, several other petitions against Slavery were presented; appeal cases heard: and Lord Grosvenor, in presenting a petition from Worksop for the Abolition of Slavery, commented on the conduct of the colonists of Jamaica, and on the benefits of free labour.

House of Commons.—On the 23d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House should go into a committee of Finance, and entered into a statement of the revenue expenditure and surplus of the past year. The surplus of last year amounted to 6,710,985*l.* 10*s.* 5¼*d.* It was necessary to deduct from this the sum of 5,000,000*l.*, being the portion appropriated for the diminution of the national debt. The surplus available for public purposes, was 1,710,985*l.* The estimate which he presented to the House for the present year, was as follows:—Income, 51,265,000*l.* To this must be added, that portion of the money repaid by Austria, and which had come into the Exchequer, 1,500,000*l.*: and the sum paid by the trustees of half-pay and pensions, 4,620,000*l.*; making a total of 57,385,000*l.* —Expenditure, 56,332,929*l.* Deducting this from a revenue of 57,385,000*l.*, of which he had previously given the estimate, there would remain a surplus at the end of the year (after applying 5,134,458*l.* to the reduction of the debt) of 1,052,071*l.*; making a surplus on the two years of 2,373,000*l.* He then proceeded to state what appeared to him essential respecting the actual revenue in 1823, as compared with the estimate which he had laid before the House in the last Session. He had at that time calculated the Customs would be 10,500,000*l.* But he had underrated that branch of our resources. Such had been the increase of our foreign commerce—such had been the advantages derived from that free system of trade, which he had always advocated, and which Government had manifested the utmost anxiety to adopt, and owing also to the increased facilities of consumption, that the customs had produced last year not less than 11,428,762*l.*—being nearly 1,000,000*l.* more than he anticipated. The Excise had fallen short of the estimate laid before Parliament, yet the diminution could be clearly accounted for. When he last year estimated the Excise duties at 26,000,000*l.*, he had counted items which ought to have been omitted. The actual receipt was 25,342,828*l.* This difference between his estimate and the amount really received, arose from some circumstances which he did not advert to when he formed that estimate. He omitted a considerable sum remaining to be paid on the stock in hand when the malt duty was diminished in 1822. In addition to that circumstance, owing to the distress which prevailed where hop-cultivation was carried on, Govern-

ment, instead of a hop-duty of 320,000*l.*, received in 1823 an arrear of only 47,000*l.* Besides those causes of depreciation in the amount of Excise duties, a very considerable diminution was effected by the House in the course of that year. The diminution of duty was principally confined to England and to the articles of distillation. Salt, soap, starch, tea, tobacco, snuff, and other articles, had yielded an increase of duty. There was also 766,666*l.* on account of the Austrian loan. His expectations for the coming year were for the Customs—11,550,000*l.*; Excise, 25,625,000*l.*; Stamps, 6,800,000*l.*; taxes, under the management of the Commissioners of Taxes, 5,100,000*l.*; assessed taxes and land-tax, 4,814,000*l.*; Post-office, 1,460,000*l.*; and miscellaneous, 730,000*l.*: then there were 1,500,000*l.* on account of the Austrian loan, and 4,620,000*l.* from the Trustees of half-pay: so that the total produce of the year would be 57,385,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus over the expenditure for the year, of 1,052,071*l.* He then proposed that 500,000*l.* should be devoted for building new churches; 300,000*l.* for the repairs of Windsor Castle, being 150,000*l.* a-year for two years. For purchasing the picture-gallery of the late Mr. Angerstein, and establishing a national gallery of paintings, 60,000*l.* There would be a surplus for 1823 and 1824 of 2,763,061*l.* It was felt a matter of duty to effect a reduction of interest on the four per cents. of 75,000,000*l.* It was proposed, therefore, to give notice to all the holders of four per cents. that they would be paid off, except they assented within the space of six weeks to receive 100*l.* in the three and a half per cents. for 100*l.* in the present four per cents.; and the proportion which he intended to pay off in the next October, which would be the earliest period at which the reduction could take place, would be one-third, supposing that either all or none of them dissented. He would illustrate what he meant by an instance. Supposing one-third of the holders to assent, then there would remain 50 millions to be paid off; and of this sum he should propose that one-third should be paid off in the next October. If none assented, there would be 75 millions to be paid off; and in that case he should pay off a third of the whole, or 25 millions: whereas if one-third assented, he should then pay off one-third of the 50 millions which would be left, or a sum amounting to between 16 and 17 millions. The option which he should give to the holders of this stock, would be to be paid off at that time, or to receive 100*l.* in the three and a half per cents. upon an understanding that that stock should not be liable to be paid off for five years—namely, till October 1829: thus placing upon the same footing the holders of the Old and of the New three and a half per cents. The result of this measure would be a saving of 375,000*l.* He proposed the reduction of the bounty on fisheries, on the exportation of coarse linens, and 10 per cent. on finer linens. The result of his calculations would be, that the savings would amount for the year 1823 to 1,710,985*l.*; for the year 1824, to 1,052,076*l.*; for the year 1825 to 372,346; for the year 1826, to 477,346*l.*; for the year 1827, to 522,346*l.*; which amount altogether came to 4,135,699*l.* and which sum we should have at our disposal at the close of the year 1827. He then proposed to reduce 1*s.* 1½*d.* per gallon duty on rum, making 150,000*l.* The duty on coals brought to London, 3*s.* 4*d.* per chaldron, equalizing it with the country carriage coastwise duty, 100,000*l.* Canal-brought coals to be only liable to the same duty. The duty upon foreign wool to be reduced from 6*d.* to 1*d.* a pound, which would be 350,000*l.* A reduction of the duty on raw silk of the East Indies from 4*s.* to 3*d.* per lb.; of China and Italy, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*; on Brazilian raw silk, from 14*s.* 10*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* All prohibitions on manufactured articles to be done away, and plain silk goods to be admitted at 15*s.* a lb. and figured silks at 30*s.*; and all other kinds, shoes, gloves, ribands, laces, a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The loss to the revenue on these heads would be 462,000*l.*; and the total on these reductions, 1,062,000*l.* A debate took place on bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, which Mr. Hume divided for the reduction of the military force: Ayes, 8; Noes, 52. On the 24th, Mr. J. Williams, in a speech of considerable length, in which he exposed the monstrous delays, expenses, and vexations which Chancery suitors suffer, and exposed the difficulties of overcoming the inveterate habits and prejudices of lawyers, moved "for a committee to inquire into the delay and expense of the Court of Chancery, and the causes thereof." Mr. Peel vindicated Lord Eldon, and stated the delays were beyond his control. After considerable debate Mr. Williams withdrew his motion, on the acknowledgment that a commission was speedily to be appointed for the object which he had in view. A short debate took place on the Austrian loan, on the resolutions respecting it being brought up, which were finally agreed to and reported. On the 25th, Sir J. Wrottesley moved a resolution respecting adapting the coin of the

realm to decimal divisions, which he afterwards withdrew. Leave was given to Sir G. Clarke to bring in a bill to equalize weights and measures. On the 26th several motions were put by different members, and withdrawn; and Mr. Abercromby moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually representing the city of Edinburgh in Parliament, it appearing that 33 persons only had a right, and 19 only actually exercised the power of voting, out of 100,000 of population! The motion was lost by a majority of 24: or 99 for, and 75 against it. On the 27th Sir H. Hardinge proposed the Ordnance Estimates, on several items of which Mr. Hume divided the House. The House went into a committee on the Usury bill. *March* 1.—Mr. Abercromby rose and complained of a breach of privilege by Lord Eldon, in that his Lordship imputed to him the uttering a falsehood in that House, when he, Lord Eldon, was seated on his judicial bench; and moved that Mr. Farquharson be ordered to attend the House the next day to give evidence of the fact. Mr. Canning and other members opposed the motion, and many spoke for it; but none vindicated the attack made on Mr. Abercromby; and the House divided—102 for, and 151 against the motion. On the 2d, Mr. Hobhouse proposed the reduction of the window-tax. The motion was lost by a majority of 155 to 88. On the 3d there were not members to form a House; but on the 4th numerous petitions were presented for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, and reduction of the coal, candle, and other taxes; also against the proposed changes in the laws regarding the wool and silk trades. Mr. Canning laid on the table copies of communications between England, France, and Spain, with respect to the Spanish colonies. The documents, which are too long for insertion here, were justificatory of the conduct of ministers respecting South America, and explicitly stated the determination of Great Britain respecting them, which seemed very different from that of the Continental potentates, who do not appear to unveil their intentions so clearly. No. 1 was a memorandum of a conference between Prince Polignac and Mr. Canning. No. 2 a letter of Sir W. A'Court to Mr. Canning, and communications from the Spanish Minister Ofalia. No. 3 is Mr. Canning's reply to Sir W. A'Court. On the 5th several petitions were presented, and the mutiny bill was committed. On the 8th Mr. Huskisson moved that the duties upon sugar be granted for the ensuing year, and moved that 7*s.* per cwt. be taken off, which was agreed to: the consumption in 1822 was 2,400,000 cwt. On going into a committee on the silk trade, Mr. Huskisson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer being absent, moved a resolution, the principal feature of which was that the remission of silk duties should commence on the 25th ult.; and that the prohibition on foreign silks should not cease until 1826. On the 9th Mr. Goulburn brought in a bill to amend the tithe composition acts, and 144,000*l.* were granted for Ordnance Estimates. On the 10th no debate of moment occurred; but Mr. Huskisson moved a resolution respecting the Silk Duties. On the 11th Lord Althorp moved for certain papers connected with Irish tumults in 1820, but the motion was rejected without a division. The Game Laws Amendment bill was read by a majority of 66 in its favour, on an amendment of Sir J. Shelley to read it that day six months. On the 12th several sums of money were voted for different purposes. On one for the secretaries of the West India Islands Mr. Hume divided the House, but the grant was carried. The Four per Cents. bill was passed. On the 15th Mr. Maberly moved for a committee, whether it would not be expedient to collect the duties on malt and beer from malt alone, thereby saving the collection of the beer duties, amounting to 290,920*l.* The motion was lost by a majority of 130 to 26. On the 16th Mr. Canning appeared with papers relative to the Slave-trade. It was his intention to take a short review of the measures that had been adopted on this subject, and the course which had been pursued in consonance with the resolutions passed by that House last year. These resolutions having been read, the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to develope the intentions and plans of Government for the amelioration of the condition of the Negroes. The West India Islands were divided into two classes, of which by far the smaller portion were under the government of the Crown of England, without the intervention of any local legislative assembly; the other was managed by popular assemblies. Experiments of amelioration were to be tried at Trinidad, one of the former class of Islands, and the course to be pursued was detailed in an Order of Council. The new ecclesiastical establishment to be sent out would not be attended with any demand on the finances of the islands. Those expenses would in the first five years be defrayed out of the interest of the sum which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced his intention of appropriating to the building of churches. It would probably be some years before any part of that sum would be employed for the purposes for which it

would be voted; and during that time the interest upon it could be applied to defray the expense of the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Suppression of the African Slave-Trade. Mr. Buxton considered the proposed measure as an abandonment of the pledge given by Government last year—or at least it was to be reduced, crippled, and softened down, so that no man could say in what generation the emancipation was to take place. Sure he was that the country would not be satisfied to see the solemn pledge given in the last Session of Parliament for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in all our colonies frittered away to a measure for the advantage of the single colony of Trinidad.—Mr. Ellice approved of the course taken by Government.—Mr. Wilberforce said, with all the experience which he had had of colonial assemblies, it would be worse than trifling, if he deceived himself or the House with any expectation that they would adopt the recommendations of Government. It was not the limited interest of a few individuals they had to consider: it was the comforts and happiness of mortal beings like ourselves; and generations upon generations might pass away whilst we were endeavouring to conciliate the masters, and to prevail upon them to attend to our recommendations. He knew the base misrepresentations that had been industriously circulated. He had himself been represented to have sent out papers, pamphlets, and documents, of various descriptions, to the West Indies, which was a most complete and absolute falsehood. He should be ashamed to have occasion even to disclaim such an act, were he not well acquainted with the arts of the vermin that nestle in all sorts of public questions; and it was not surprising that they should cling with inveterate tenacity to the question of slavery: it was the only proper sphere of action for such reptiles—it was their legitimate station. On the whole, he could only say that the House would not act wisely, nor would they advance the object which they professed to have in view, by adopting the measure which had been submitted to them.—Mr. Baring said, his Majesty's Government seemed to have been blown about, Session after Session, by every wind, according as they found the West Indian interests strong in one year, and those whom he should briefly designate the Saints, in the next. They should come to some decisive measure on the subject. Hopes were held out, but no distinct proposition was stated, and until that was done, the House was bound to refrain from coming to any determination.—Mr. Peel said the preceding speakers had found fault with Government for not adopting a positive course; but they should have gone farther, and said what was to be. He was satisfied the colonists would follow the wishes of Government, when the irritation had subsided. Leave was given to bring in a bill.—On the 17th several petitions for Slave Abolition were presented; and Mr. Hume moved for certain papers relative to the Legacy Duties. On the 18th Lord J. Russell moved an Address to the throne, praying for copies or extracts of all communications from France respecting the evacuation of Spain by its armies. Sir R. Wilson seconded the motion, and in his speech alluded to the conduct of the Duke d'Angoulême, who had suffered Riego to be sacrificed. He commented severely on the Holy Alliance, and the base conduct of its potentates towards him; and on the meanness of the Portuguese minister, who, when he (Sir R. Wilson) returned to the King of Portugal the Order he had conferred, in consequence of the ill-usage he experienced at Lisbon, published an antedated letter in the Lisbon Gazette, purporting that it had been withdrawn by the King, instead of resigned by the wearer. Mr. Canning in an eloquent speech, in which he treated Sir R. Wilson with the most marked courtesy, opposed the motion, which was ultimately lost without a division. On the 19th several petitions were presented; and the House divided in a committee of supply on the grant of 6500*l.* for publishing proclamations and other notices in the Irish newspapers—51 for, and 27 against the motion.

War has taken place with Algiers, and that port has been strictly blockaded. The following intelligence has been officially communicated by the Admiralty on the subject.

"Despatches, dated the 31st January and 1st February, have this morning been received from the Hon. Captain Spencer of his Majesty's ship Naiad (who had been directed to proceed to Algiers to make, in conjunction with his Majesty's Consul at that Regency, a remonstrance against some late proceedings of the Dey), stating that his negotiation had ended unsatisfactorily, and that the Consul was obliged to strike the British flag, and embark on board his Majesty's ship.—Captain Spencer further reports, that having met an Algerine corvette, he felt it, under his instructions, his duty to attack her; and that she was laid on board, and captured in the most handsome manner, by his Majesty's brig Cameleon; when Captain Spencer had the satisfaction to find that he had rescued 17 Spaniards, whom the Algerine was carrying into slavery."

THE COLONIES.

His Majesty has issued the following Proclamation to the Colonies:

"GEORGE R.—Whereas it has been represented unto us, that the slaves in some of our West India colonies, and of our possessions on the continent of South America, have been erroneously led to believe that orders had been sent out by us for their emancipation; and whereas such belief has produced acts of insubordination, which have excited our highest displeasure, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby declare and make known that the slave population in our said colonies and possessions will be undeserving of our protection if they shall fail to render entire submission to the laws, as well as dutiful obedience to their masters: and we hereby charge and command all our Governors of our said West India colonies and possessions, to give the fullest publicity to this our Proclamation, and to enforce by all legal means in their power the punishment of those who may disturb the tranquillity and peace of our said colonies and possessions.—Given at the Court at Carlton House, this 10th day of March, 1824, and in the fifth year of our Reign."

The measures to be immediately pursued in respect to the slaves in those colonies more immediately under the control of government, beginning with Trinidad, are these:—

"1. The use of the whip, so indecent and so shocking, is utterly abolished in regard to female slaves.—2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male Negroes; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proved and recorded.—3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the Negroes, by the appointment of two Bishops with regular clergy under them.—4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.—5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings: the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases, from the master's grasp.—6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations, depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases, except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved.—7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his own wife or child; and thus the father may become, as it is fit he should, the instrument of liberty to his offspring.—For the more effectual enforcement of these provisions, the Procurador Syndic of the Cabildo of the Port of Spain is confirmed in his office of Guardian of the Slaves, and his authority made commensurate with his duties.

FOREIGN STATES.

Of foreign intelligence there is little of consequence to detail. The elections, as they are called in France, have closed; and so well have the Ministry succeeded in destroying every thing like competition, that except in two or three places, they have secured the return of their own creatures. About 17 or 18 Opposition members only have been returned out of 430, the total number; and these have been rather tolerated in possessing seats to keep up a show of opposition, than deputed by the bodies which purport to return them. The Princess de Condé is no more.

In Spain no amnesty has been yet announced; and Ferdinand still continues, as far as the French will allow him, to pursue the dark and miserable policy of his own infatuated clergy. Merino is reported to have organized his band of Guerillas, and to have declared himself against the government at the head of 4000 men. The priests and serviles still cry for vengeance and prompt addresses, demanding the punishment of all constitutionalists. The prisoners sent to France, and on their return, have been countermanded on their march by the fears of Ferdinand, whose cowardice is only equalled by his treachery. He dreads the return of 12,000 men who can feel towards him no sentiment but of hatred. The celebrated Trappist has been sent to his convent in Catalonia, which has much enraged the ecclesiastics. This was probably an act of French influence. The Algerine corsairs had made several descents, and carried off many individuals from the coast; among them was General Abadia. The desire expressed by Spain, that the Allies would come to a conference in Paris to devise means of adjusting the affairs of South America, is not likely to be successful, though Ferdinand has signified his willingness to consider of the alterations which events have caused there.

Letters from Lisbon detail the murder of the Marqus de Loule, one of the King's Chamberlains, which excited great consternation. The King went to Salvatierra to pass the Shrovetide with his daughters, when festivities were to take place. The dead body of the Marquis was found lying on the ground, and in the open air, in a part of the palace that was some time ago burnt and never rebuilt. He was in his full uniform, with all his insignia upon him. A lively emotion was excited both at Salvatierra and Lisbon, as soon as the news reached the latter place; when the general voice seemed to designate the Infante Don Miguel as a party implicated in the affair. The King was greatly affected. He called for the son of the deceased, and conferred upon him all the dignities held by his late father, pledging himself ever after to befriend him.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, the 28th of February, will be a day of some note in the operatic annals of London; for on that day Madame *Catalani* re-appeared on the boards of the King's Theatre for the first time, after an interval of *ten* years. Her engagement is stated to be for a limited number of nights; and her remuneration, if we are correctly informed, consists in one third part of the gross receipts of the pit and gallery on each performance.

From the numerous advertisements published during some weeks prior to this event, we were in hopes of enjoying the double treat of seeing this *debut* take place in a *new* opera; for *Il* NUOVO *Fanatico per la Musica*,* thought we, could hardly be the old and well-known *Fanatico*, in which this lady and poor Naldi had often charmed our senses. The thought that it might turn out to be neither the one nor the other, never struck us.

But so it was: the captivating epithet "*il nuovo*" was dropped in the bills of the day, and Simon Mayer's comic opera *Il Fanatico per la Musica*, was found to have been selected merely as a vehicle to exhibit Madame Catalani's *savoir faire* in any manner she or the Management might deem most conducive to the full display of her extraordinary talent; so that the performance might almost be called an operatic concert, rather than a proper legitimate opera.

We confess we felt greatly disappointed by the arrangement in question, of the fitness or even policy of which we entertain strong doubts. If Madame Catalani felt inclined, or had sufficient inducement offered to her, to re-appear on the very boards to which she principally owes her celebrity and her wealth, we think that it would have been worth her while, and becoming in her, to submit to the study of some new character, rather than select an opera which is familiar to every ear, and had formerly been more frequently performed in the same house than any other; not to advert to the momentous question of policy, and the risk of voluntarily inviting comparison between her singing and acting the same character in the vigour and prime of all her faculties, and again at a more considerably advanced period of life.

But, setting aside these objections to the choice of the piece, and taking it for granted that *Il Fanatico* was the *sine quâ non*, why not let us have it *tale quale?* Why disfigure the plot and the composition by all manner of patchwork, vocal and literary? Why cut out this, and stitch in that, until the music of our poor Fanatico resembles the fantastical *robe-de-chambre* of Don Febeo himself? The *libretto* in its authentic shape is as pleasant and diverting as most comic operas; and the music of Mayer, although not in the crack style of the fashionable compositions of the day, possesses the fascinating ease and gracefulness peculiar to that author, who, of all the Germans, Mozart not excepted, has best succeeded in charming the Italian ear—no mean recommendation, we think. His airs breathe so entirely Italian grace and melodiousness, his comic scenes possess in so eminent a degree the chastened musical humour of the legitimate Italian school, that one would think he had been born of an Italian mother, or sung to rest in his cradle by a Neapolitan nursemaid.

The principal parts in this opera were cast as follows:—*Aristea* by Madame Catalani, *Celestina* by Madame Caradori Allen, *Don Carolino* by Curioni, and *Don Febeo* the "Fanatico" by De Begnis.

As Madame Catalani's performance naturally absorbed our principal attention and that of the audience, it will not require an apology if we enter somewhat fully into its deserts. In endeavouring to give the best judgment we were able to form of this lady's merits with the strictest candour and impartiality, we are fully aware of the difficulty of our task. Ten or twelve years have passed away since we beheld her on this stage: would we could say that the hand of time during this large portion of human existence had been as indulgent to ourselves as it has proved to the Sinigaglian Syren. Fanatici per la Musica as we still feel, *when* all is right within and without us, we then were at all hours of the day fanatichissimi furiosi for every thing that had voice or sound. It is with music as with fruit, (as with love, a bachelor might more justly say); the cherries of the present time are not to be compared with those that grew twenty years ago; grapes, too, have become much sourer of late.

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THE COLONIES.

His Majesty has issued the following Proclamation to the Colonies :

"GEORGE R.—Whereas it has been represented unto us, that the slaves in some of our West India colonies, and of our possessions on the continent of South America, have been erroneously led to believe that orders had been sent out by us for their emancipation; and whereas such belief has produced acts of insubordination, which have excited our highest displeasure, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we do hereby declare and make known that the slave population in our said colonies and possessions will be undeserving of our protection if they shall fail to render entire submission to the laws, as well as dutiful obedience to their masters; and we hereby charge and command all our Governors of our said West India colonies and possessions, to give the fullest publicity to this our Proclamation, and to enforce by all legal means in their power the punishment of those who may disturb the tranquillity and peace of our said colonies and possessions.—Given at the Court at Carlton House, this 10th day of March, 1824, and in the fifth year of our Reign."

The measures to be immediately pursued in respect to the slaves in those colonies more immediately under the control of government, beginning with Trinidad, are these :—

"1. The use of the whip, so indecent and so shocking, is utterly abolished in regard to female slaves.—2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male Negroes; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proved and recorded.—3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the Negroes, by the appointment of two Bishops with regular clergy under them.—4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.—5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings: the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases, from the master's grasp.—6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations, depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases, except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved.—7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his own wife or child; and thus the father may become, as it is fit he should, the instrument of liberty to his offspring.—For the more effectual enforcement of these provisions, the Procurador Syndic of the Cabildo of the Port of Spain is confirmed in his office of Guardian of the Slaves, and his authority made commensurate with his duties.

FOREIGN STATES.

Of foreign intelligence there is little of consequence to detail. The elections, as they are called in France, have closed; and so well have the Ministry succeeded in destroying every thing like competition, that except in two or three places, they have secured the return of their own creatures. About 17 or 18 Opposition members only have been returned out of 430, the total number; and these have been rather tolerated in possessing seats to keep up a show of opposition, than deputed by the bodies which purport to return them. The Princess de Condé is no more.

In Spain no amnesty has been yet announced; and Ferdinand still continues, as far as the French will allow him, to pursue the dark and miserable policy of his own infatuated clergy. Merino is reported to have organized his band of Guerillas, and to have declared himself against the government at the head of 4000 men. The priests and serviles still cry for vengeance and prompt addresses, demanding the punishment of all constitutionalists. The prisoners sent to France, and on their return, have been countermanded on their march by the fears of Ferdinand, whose cowardice is only equalled by his treachery. He dreads the return of 12,000 men who can feel towards him no sentiment but of hatred. The celebrated Trappist has been sent to his convent in Catalonia, which has much enraged the ecclesiastics. This was probably an act of French influence. The Algerine corsairs had made several descents, and carried off many individuals from the coast; among them was General Abadia. The desire expressed by Spain, that the Allies would come to a conference in Paris to devise means of adjusting the affairs of South America, is not likely to be successful, though Ferdinand has signified his willingness to consider of the alterations which events have caused there.

Letters from Lisbon detail the murder of the Marqus de Loule, one of the King's Chamberlains, which excited great consternation. The King went to Salvatierra to pass the Shrovetide with his daughters, when festivities were to take place. The dead body of the Marquis was found lying on the ground, and in the open air, in a part of the palace that was some time ago burnt and never rebuilt. He was in his full uniform, with all his insignia upon him. A lively emotion was excited both at Salvatierra and Lisbon, as soon as the news reached the latter place; when the general voice seemed to designate the Infante Don Miguel as a party implicated in the affair. The King was greatly affected. He called for the son of the deceased, and conferred upon him all the dignities held by his late father, pledging himself ever after to befriend him.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, the 28th of February, will be a day of some note in the operatic annals of London; for on that day Madame *Catalani* re-appeared on the boards of the King's Theatre for the first time, after an interval of *ten* years. Her engagement is stated to be for a limited number of nights; and her remuneration, if we are correctly informed, consists in one third part of the gross receipts of the pit and gallery on each performance.

From the numerous advertisements published during some weeks prior to this event, we were in hopes of enjoying the double treat of seeing this *debut* take place in a *new* opera; for *Il* NUOVO *Fanatico per la Musica*,* thought we, could hardly be the old and well-known *Fanatico*, in which this lady and poor Naldi had often charmed our senses. The thought that it might turn out to be neither the one nor the other, never struck us.

But so it was: the captivating epithet "*il nuovo*" was dropped in the bills of the day, and Simon Mayer's comic opera *Il Fanatico per la Musica*, was found to have been selected merely as a vehicle to exhibit Madame Catalani's *savoir faire* in any manner she or the Management might deem most conducive to the full display of her extraordinary talent; so that the performance might almost be called an operatic concert, rather than a proper legitimate opera.

We confess we felt greatly disappointed by the arrangement in question, of the fitness or even policy of which we entertain strong doubts. If Madame Catalani felt inclined, or had sufficient inducement offered to her, to re-appear on the very boards to which she principally owes her celebrity and her wealth, we think that it would have been worth her while, and becoming in her, to submit to the study of some new character, rather than select an opera which is familiar to every ear, and had formerly been more frequently performed in the same house than any other; not to advert to the momentous question of policy, and the risk of voluntarily inviting comparison between her singing and acting the same character in the vigour and prime of all her faculties, and again at a more considerably advanced period of life.

But, setting aside these objections to the choice of the piece, and taking it for granted that *Il Fanatico* was the *sine quâ non*, why not let us have it *tale quale*? Why disfigure the plot and the composition by all manner of patchwork, vocal and literary? Why cut out this, and stitch in that, until the music of our poor Fanatico resembles the fantastical *robe-de-chambre* of Don Febeo himself? The *libretto* in its authentic shape is as pleasant and diverting as most comic operas; and the music of Mayer, although not in the crack style of the fashionable compositions of the day, possesses the fascinating ease and gracefulness peculiar to that author, who, of all the Germans, Mozart not excepted, has best succeeded in charming the Italian ear—no mean recommendation, we think. His airs breathe so entirely Italian grace and melodiousness, his comic scenes possess in so eminent a degree the chastened musical humour of the legitimate Italian school, that one would think he had been born of an Italian mother, or sung to rest in his cradle by a Neapolitan nursemaid.

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As Madame Catalani's performance naturally absorbed our principal attention and that of the audience, it will not require an apology if we enter somewhat fully into its deserts. In endeavouring to give the best judgment we were able to form of this lady's merits with the strictest candour and impartiality, we are fully aware of the difficulty of our task. Ten or twelve years have passed away since we beheld her on this stage: would we could say that the hand of time during this large portion of human existence had been as indulgent to ourselves as it has proved to the Sinigaglian Syren. Fanatici per la Musica as we still feel, *when* all is right within and without us, we then were at all hours of the day fanatichissimi furiosi for every thing that had voice or sound. It is with music as with fruit, (as with love, a bachelor might more justly say); the cherries of the present time are not to be compared with those that grew twenty years ago; grapes, too, have become much sourer of late.

With these misgivings as to variations in taste, it would have been unfair to trust exclusively to our own feelings in passing judgment upon the performance of an artist, the admiration of the present generation, and, in some respects, probably superior to all that have preceded her. Under such circumstances it was natural and just that we should consult other competent judges of our acquaintance; and it is thus that the opi-

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nion we are about to give is borne out by that of several persons, whose taste in musical matters we value at least as much as our own.

Catalani has, we believe, reached her forty-fourth year; an age at which many great singers of her sex could still boast of the full possession of all their vocal powers. We need only instance Billington, and above all Mara.—Those of Catalani, although still wonderful and in the aggregate still unrivalled, appeared to us to have just passed their solstice. Effort was visible in all those exertions which were attended with complete success. This is precisely the case with a celebrated singer on our national stage; and, indeed, it cannot be otherwise: an increased degree of physical force must be called forth to effect that which more youthful and flexible organs had yielded with facility: delicacy and ease of intonation and delivery are not so readily at the command of the vocalist of maturer years. Hence, probably, Madame Catalani appeared to us less decidedly successful in her *pianos* and *sotto voces* than in those evolutions which she uttered with full strength of voice; and hence, we presume, her frequent recourse to the latter expedient, in preference to passages in a subdued tone of voice. The numerous divisions, cadences, and *fiorimenti* which showered from her lips with all her gigantic force of tone, were the happiest portion of her efforts. They must be heard to be conceived within the possibility of human achievement. The clear bell-like notes vibrated not only through the audience part of the house; the check-takers, nay, the soldiers in the hall, were enabled to enjoy the treat. And these almost superhuman tokens of vocal accomplishment were distinguished by an extraordinary rapidity and fluency, by the most consummate precision and correctness, and by an unusual purity of intonation. The latter praise we award with the greater pleasure, as we recollect frequent former instances of this lady's singing out of tune. In this important particular therefore, and in this perhaps alone, we are justified in believing an improvement to have taken place. Among the various *tours de force* which Madame Catalani exhibited to the audience, were two or three of the variations for the violin by Rode, which she had sung on divers previous occasions, and which of course she has completely at her command. Of her execution in this feat it is equally difficult to form a conception; it commands our wonder—but that's all! Such *concetti* are foreign to the legitimate object of the art; and although their introduction in this particular opera is susceptible of some excuse, we would willingly have exchanged the variations for the pretty *Chi dice mal d'Amore*, which was cut out of the opera, for what reason it is difficult to conceive!

In concluding our remarks upon the *musical* part of Madame Catalani's performance, we have to advert to a peculiarity observable in her best days, and which remains in full force. The quivering motion of the mandibles, which accompanies--perhaps assists--the utterance of her quick passages, and affords some explanation of a vulgar expression in our language, is a habit, and may be an expedient, which we do not recollect to have ever remarked in any other singer. The sight of precisely as many of these vibrations as there are semiquavers in the bar, is somewhat anatomical, and by no means a pleasing one.

In weighing Madame Catalani's histrionic exertions in the character of *Aristea*, we feel in its full force the ill-judged selection of an opera in which her triumph, at a period long gone by, had been too complete and striking to be ever effaced from our recollection. That youthful flow of spirits, that archness, that playfulness, which then bewitched the young and roused the lulled spirits of the old!—could we be unreasonable enough to look for these fascinations in their full glee at the present day? Heaven forbid! we paid our admission with expectations on a reduced scale. But this standard, fairly formed upon our own individual feelings, had to undergo farther modification in the course of the representation. To speak plainly and candidly, whatever might have been the effect of time upon Madame Catalani's scenic powers, it appeared to us that the audience had not the full benefit of those she had at command. A strong conviction of her greatness seemed to pervade every portion of her acting. Her measured cothurnian step proclaimed the conscious *Dea del Canto*.

"Vera incessu patuit Dea."

It was as if her gait, action, and demeanour meant to assert a supremacy over her colleagues, and to impress her hearers with a full sense of the value of their treat.

If we are right in this surmise, it is quite natural to infer, that such a circumstance, prejudicial in itself, must have had a detrimental influence on her best exertions. *When we are determined to be Catalani on the boards, we must fail in being Aristea.* Once or twice Madame Catalani forgot her Self, and a certain quantum of her former comic powers came fairly to light. This was particularly the

case in the well-known humorous duet *Con Pazienza*, in which, calculated as it is for the display of vocal excellence, her mastery was shewn in its full force. There she absolutely played with the art; the humorous manner in which she sang to Don Febeo all kinds of vocal trials, the mocking mood in which she terminated them, without infringing withal upon the correctness of the passages, charmed the audience.

The above observations upon this lady's recent exertions are as much dictated by a candid and impartial exercise of the duties of criticism, as by a sincere regard for the reputation of this celebrated and indeed unique artist. She has still years before her, in which a fair and judicious use of her great talent may, if not increase that reputation, maintain it without sensible diminution. She is, we understand, to appear before us in an opera of Rossini; and report speaks of some consequent professional differences between these two great luminaries of the musical sphere. In whatever manner the high contracting parties may succeed *tantas componere lites*, the most certain road towards securing a continuance of her triumphs will be for her to think less of them, to identify herself with the character assigned to her, and, instead of looking down upon her co-operating colleagues, to cheer their exertions by condescending unassuming affability.

Our limits compel us to be brief in commenting upon the rest of the performers. With the exception of De Begnis, they seemed all to be in a state of fascination, which more or less neutralized their exertions. That gentleman acted the part of Don Febeo with considerable effect, and evinced a very fair degree of comic power. He was not equal to poor Naldi; but candour obliges us to add, that his acting, his whole manner, and his chastened gentlemanly humour, often reminded us so strongly of his predecessor, that we cannot help thinking he must have seen Naldi in this opera Signor De Begnis gave universal satisfaction.

Madame Caradori Allen (we rejoice in the additional name, which holds out hopes of her permanency among us) acted with her usual quietness and modesty; but her singing, in spite of the overwhelming competiter, was not lost upon the audience. It was delicate and graceful in the true style; and the applause she earned, under circumstances of the most contrasting effect, afforded honourable evidence of the correct taste and judgment of our countrymen.

As to poor Curioni, we really pitied him. Badly dressed, as usual, and more stiff than usual, his *soggezzione* was such, that in the little left for him to do, he was next to a walking gentleman. He looked very unhappy and woe-begone; any thing but a successful lover. Well might Don Febeo ask him, "Siete *Musico!!*"

These then—we beg pardon, we had nearly passed over another novelty of the evening, the *début* of *Signor Rosichi*, a gentleman of recent importation, whose engagement had been announced for some time. He had assigned to him the character of Biscroma, Don Febeo's valet and confidential factotum, a part almost constantly before the scenes, always bustling, scheming, intriguing, and therefore susceptible of considerable histrionic display. Where and how Signor Rosichi came to be enlisted, we have not been able to learn. His singing and acting are below criticism; the only thing he did properly was the music lesson with his master, where the part directs him to bawl out of tune as much as he can. In this he was perfect without any apparent effort. We hope Signor Rosichi is entered again for exportation; and that Signor Franceschi, another *nouveauté* of the season, will keep him company until they reach the place from whence they came.

The above opera, if it may be so called, has been repeated twice or three times to houses by no means crowded; the enthusiasm excited by the reappearance of Madame Catalani seemed to have been the ephemeral impulse of an evening. This result we anticipated. The present taste of the public in music is too correct, too cultivated, to consider a few songs and variations from *one* individual, of however illustrious a name, as an equivalent for a good classic opera zealously executed by a judiciously appointed aggregate of performers, of even less than absolute first-rate abilities. What man of any sense and taste in the art can prefer the mangled *Fanatico per la Musica*, *with* Catalani, to *Il Don Giovanni*, Figaro, Cosi fan tutte, Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Tancredi, La Donna del Lago, &c. *without* that lady, *but* cast as these have been during former seasons? Not that we object to see again her extraordinary talent *fairly* display itself on our boards. On the contrary, let us by all means have Catalani, as part of a whole, and on the terms previously adverted to. Thus she will, we are sure, be welcome and successful; but her individual excellence alone, without the *fair* co-operation of other good artists, will have little effect in a drama, whatever may be its success in a concert-room.

The exertions of the Establishment in

the Ballet department have been laudable. Besides the pieces named in our last report, a divertissement called *l'Adoration du Soleil*, of Peruvian costume and scenery, has met with decided success; and a grand ballet entitled *Le Songe d'Ossian* has been produced by Mr. Aumer. The length of the present article, however, prevents us from giving an account of it.

ORATORIOS.

The musical performances in Lent, hitherto distinguished under the above name, are at this time in progress, under the management of Mr. Bochsa, who has engaged both Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres for this purpose, the concerts being alternately at these houses.

The performers, whether from choice or necessity, consist of "native talent" exclusively. The circumstance, perhaps, of oratorios of foreign composition or "concerts spirituels" being simultaneously performed at the King's Theatre by the whole strength and under the management of that establishment, may be the cause of this exclusion; which is to be regretted, as it precludes the variety desirable and usual on these occasions. It is, however, but just to observe that nearly all the best English singers have been engaged, *viz.* Mr. Braham, Mr. T. Cooke, Miss Goodall, Miss Paton, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Sapio, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Stephens, Miss Tree, &c. Mr. Mori leads in the room of the late Mr. H. Smart, whose premature death at Dublin the profession and the public have learnt with deep regret. Mr. Mori, although a much superior performer and solo-player, does not shew the steadiness, precision, and energy of his predecessor at these performances. But he has given us some solos in a masterly style; a little trick, a little fantasticality here and there, but upon the whole exquisite, admirable!

Besides the usual abundance of Handel, two new German oratorios have been introduced, viz. "The last day of Judgment," by Schneider, a Berlin composer; and "Jerusalem Delivered," by Stadtler of Vienna. Both are compositions of merit, but not of first-rate excellence. The spark of genius and the zest of original conception do not distinguish either of them. Schneider's oratorio, with ample display of good science, proved the heaviest of the two. Stadtler's Jerusalem indicated the mellower musical vein of the Vienna school; its harmonies were often well entwined, rich and sweet. But both performances occupied too much time, and created more or less *ennui*. A selection from them would have pleased more.

It would be beyond our limits to notice even the most prominent of the other musical dainties of the several evenings' performances. Among them was a solo on the Lombard mandolin by Signor Vimercati. Poor and insignificant as the tone of this diminutive guitar appeared in so large a building, the execution and skill were wonderful, and almost created a regret that so much time and perseverance should have been lavished upon the attainment of that species of perfection.

We found great improvement in Miss Paton. "Di tanti palpiti" of course was well studied, yet it shewed the extent of her capabilities to great advantage. We doubt whether we could say that we ever heard this air better sung altogether: she accented with a considerable degree of good emphasis, in the true Italian style. But her science and skill were better to be judged from a very difficult chromatic air in "Jerusalem Delivered," which evidently had not received much rehearsal. This lady must absolutely go to Italy, and in the mean while render herself perfect in the language.—She will be well received even now, and we are much deceived if she do not return from thence a first-rate *prima donna*.

Miss Goodall again delights our ears with her rich full-bodied voice, and warms our heart with the feeling and emphatic utterance of her text. In the latter point she surpasses those who are her superiors in other respects.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A GREAT outcry has been raised, on the revival of the Merry Wives of Windsor, interspersed with songs, against turning Shakspeare into opera, to which we cannot honestly contribute. If the plays which are thus garnished were so well adapted to representation in themselves as to draw houses, we should lament any interference with the wit and wisdom of the poet. But the professed idolaters of Shakspeare—those who render the largest portion of lip-homage to his genius—will scarcely contend, that all his plays are calculated to attract audiences; and if they would, empty benches and an emptier return would give them a practical answer. Sure experience has long proved that, in order to produce the requisite dramatic effect, it is not enough that a

play is filled with finely discriminated characters; that it has individual passages worthy to dwell in the recollection for ever; that an ethereal fancy is glancing over its scenes: but it must have a palpable interest, and either strong passion or complicated intrigue, or deep and heart-searching pathos. A tragi-comedy of Merton is made to act; the Merry Wives of Windsor, the Midsummer Night's Dream, and the Tempest, are only effusions of the divinest imagination under Heaven, following no guide but "its own sweet will," and breathing out its delicate creations, not according to the temper of the pit, but as they are inspired and clothed by plastic fancy. Is it wonderful, then, that the mere manufacture should answer the precise object for which it was contrived, better than the products of self-delighted genius? Yet it is no mean attempt to bring the works of the poet on the stage; to shed on the hearts of the great mass of the people the influences of his genial power; and to make them partakers of associations and thoughts most fitted to raise and to soften their nature. Shall we, then, harshly censure those who by the introduction of music—not strikingly unsuited to the sentiments and the situations--allure the fastidious to the sphere of humanity and feeling, and make them enjoy Shakspeare in spite of their own apathy? There is none of his plays better adapted to this species of musical illustration than the Merry Wives of Windsor. It is a homely and domestic story, yet tinged with the romance of the scene and of the age, and overflowing with good humour and rich conceit, which are nearly allied to music. What can be more natural, if "music be the food of love," than that Fenton and Anne Page should breathe out their passion in simple melodies? Who should sing if the jolly dames of Windsor may not have a catch or two in the exuberance of their mirth? We do not mean exactly to insinuate that Mrs. Ford would probably sing of "Rose-cheeked Adonis;" but Miss Stephens's lips carry with them their own excuse for any irregularity of which they may be guilty. On the whole, the introductions are judiciously contrived; and the words of the songs, which, with one exception, are those of Shakspeare, startle the heart with a strange pleasure, after the tawdry and inane absurdities of modern operas.

The play, thus agreeably diversified by songs, was cast with great comic and vocal strength. Dowton performed Falstaff excellently; for though inefficient in the Falstaff of Henry the Fourth, who is always triumphant over circumstances, and himself an embodied joke, he is quite equal to the Falstaff who is the butt of others. Falstaff in this comedy is "in love,"—or rather in a passion to which a coarser name would be more appropriate, and which Mr. Dowton always expresses strongly. His manner of receiving the notes of the fair hoaxers, his disclosure of his amatory desires to Ford, his relation of the adventure of the buck-basket, and his escape as the fat woman of Brentford, were rich, unctuous, and complete. Wallack's Ford was well discriminated; he did not make the jealousy too tragic, but kept it in excellent harmony with the rest of the play. Miss Cubitt originally played and sung Mrs. Page tolerably, and Madame Vestris afterwards looked and sung in it intolerably well. But Miss Stephens in Mrs. Ford was the most charming feature of the piece. Her antique dress set off the full loveliness of her person, her arch simplicity rendered every merry jest more piquant, and her voice did justice to Shakspeare's words. Braham as Fenton happily had nothing to do but sing, and never did he sing more nobly. One beautiful ballad of Marlow, which he gave without accompaniment, was most affecting, and has commanded more applause than all the magnificent flourishes which he has indulged in for years. Harley was very ludicrous and not very extravagant as Slender; and Gattie in Doctor Caius gave as spirited a delineation as might have been expected from his Monsieur Tonson. We scarcely think the scenery was equal to the other dispositions of the piece; although no better subjects for picture could be desired than the Castle and Forest of Windsor; for the forest scenery appeared too palpable a compilation from the decorations of Kenilworth, and the view of the Castle seemed enlarged from the picture so liberally given away with the Windsor soap. In spite of this deficiency, the revived comedy has drawn a succession of brilliant houses.

A burlesque interlude, entitled *Rumfustian Innamorato* has been produced with moderate success. It is one of the cleverest—perhaps the very cleverest—of a class of dramas which appear to us peculiarly disagreeable and unmeaning. In parody, at the best, we have little pleasure: because, having no intrinsic power, no soul of good or evil in itself, it depends on the very force of the style which it endeavours to degrade, and can only make us laugh because we have once been made to weep or tremble by that which it ridicules. But the School (if the term is not profaned by the application) of Bombastes Furioso, is yet

more dreary and absurd, because yet farther removed from reality; for it does not, like legitimate burlesque, place the great in sound and the little in sense in ludicrous juxta-position, but it merely confuses titles; calls pothouse ruffians kings, tailors heroes, and buffoons ministers of state; and is very tiresome in itself, and like nothing else in the world or in fiction. This piece has some neat couplets, and many excellent puns, which we are sorry to see thrown away on a trifle which could not, by possibility, live. It would be absurd to criticise the acting of such a piece; but we must observe that Mrs. Orger sung a ballad in imitation of the Savoyard street-singers in a most inimitable style.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We have been disappointed this month in our expectation of witnessing a new tragedy, from the pen of a gentleman who has already acquired a high character as an artist and as a poet. The cause of this disappointment, a *veto* on the part of the licenser, calls for the serious attention of all men, of every party, who desire to see the intellect and the imagination of their country free from the most degrading shackles. It will be recollected that when a proposal was made to subject the stage to restrictions to which no other province of literature was liable, Lord Chesterfield, whose habits of thinking and feeling were little akin to revolutionary turbulence or pretending vulgarity, and whose whole system of manners partook of aristocratical delicacy, protested manfully against the attempt, which unfortunately succeeded. The unrestrained prerogative of the Lord Chamberlain has, however, rarely been exercised for purposes of vexation; for though once that officer found treason in the plot of Gustavus Vasa, and detected the lurking fire in the inane declamations of Brooke, yet, in our own time, we have seen the disgusting farce called "The Hertfordshire Tragedy" played without objection, and have witnessed the farce of "The Poachers" sending away all the decent part of the audience, and have thought that the office of licenser was become merely nominal. But now, to our astonishment, we find this tribunal, else harmless as an ecclesiastical court, assuming a degree of activity at once suspicious and alarming, and consigning a tragedy, accepted by the managers of Covent Garden, quietly to the shelf. Mr. Shee has announced his play for publication, and, as soon as it appears, we shall devote to it our best attention, in order to see by what rules, or to what caprices, the productions of our dramatists are to be rectified in future. If the play shall be found to contain any really disloyal matter, we shall be much surprised; for though entirely unacquainted with Mr. Shee, we know the character of the Committee of Covent Garden, and deem it quite incredible that they should accept any work justly obnoxious to the authorities in Church or State. Actors and managers are by habit and occupation loyal; and though the Kembles have, honourably to themselves, avoided the base sycophancy which has too often disgraced the members of a profession which they have stamped as liberal, yet they have never been suspected of any want of respect to royalty or power. But whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. Shee's play, there are circumstances disclosed in the controversy respecting it, which must excite considerable dissatisfaction in every fair and reflecting mind, who desires that the exercise of a great superintending power should not become a job, or be directed to purposes of pique and oppression. It appears from the letter of the Duke of Montrose to Mr. Shee that he has absolutely delegated his authority to the hands—or at least that he has reposed implicit confidence in the decision—of Mr. George Colman, who, having been one of the freest writers of his time, is probably thought fitted to supervise the errors of his contemporaries on the principle by which the cleverest thieves are promoted to be police officers. Surely of all persons who could be selected for this delicate office, an old hackneyed playwright, who has all the jealousies incident to the press and the green-room about him, is the last who should be chosen. He must often have an interest, and still more frequently a prejudice, directly interfering with his duty. May not the manufacturer of Olapod feel anxious to defend the Volunteers from another attack, and mark them out for his own? Shall not the author of John Bull have a monopoly of cant? May not the sportive muse of the Broadgrins insist on claiming all stray *double entendres* as her property? How far the exclusion of Alasco is justified, we shall see when it is published; but if it prove as objectionable as some of Mr. Colman's own productions, we shall still think that, in common decency, the odious power of the Chamberlain ought not to be confided to the hands of one who was never suspected of being over moral till he appeared at Court as the *Knave of Clubs*.

The chasm made by the unexpected proscription of the tragedy has been well filled by the production of a comedy in five acts, which, though exhibiting some remarkable deficiencies, has even still more remarkable merits. It has frequently

been assigned as a reason for the barrenness of modern literature in elegant comedy, that the age itself is barren in the originals from which its pictures should be drawn; that society is no longer embossed over with quaint forms, or diversified by striking contrasts; that manners have ceased to be picturesque; that the serious business of life has superseded its graceful frivolities; and that grave speculation has taken the place of raillery and wit. Perhaps, however, that which belongs to the time as its own, is almost as important to the question as its wants—the literary spirit which pervades it—and which leads us unconsciously to regard almost every thing as it will furnish matter for disquisition and thought. A literature, occupying not merely professional scholars, but blending with the daily recreations and habits of the people, must, of necessity, substitute by degrees words for things, and change the great topics of contemplation from objects themselves to the representations made of those objects by favourite authors. When, therefore, the dramatist has to paint the extravagance of a literary age, he has to deal with nature at second or third hand; to shadow out shadows; and catch the traces of eccentricity soon to become "indistinct as water is in water." But the drama being always one remove from the objects which it imitates, and affecting us in proportion as it approaches reality, suffers greatly when it is moulded of materials in themselves factitious. Hence there is nothing so inefficient on the stage as literary allusion—blue-stocking trifling—and no character which makes less mirth, or creates less sympathy, than an author; except, indeed, that of a player imitating other players, which is yet a farther remove from honest unsophisticated nature. Yet it is extremely difficult to give a picture of living manners, without infusing the spirit of criticism which pervades them into the composition, which must always become, in proportion, vapid and inane. How shall comedy flourish in an age of paper?

To remedy this evil, our modern playwrights have been compelled to resort to extravagant stories; to compound fantastic characters, like nothing in life, on mere arbitrary principles; to supply the place of the eccentric in essence by the romantic in form; and thus to combine that which never could be with that which is worn-out and common. The author of "Pride shall have a Fall" has chiefly erred on this temptation; for while his dialogue has more of the spirit of genuine comedy than any we have relished for many a year, his play is more wild in form and outline, and more stained with vulgar attempts at humour, than any produced within our memory. It is quite puzzling to conceive how so very clever a man could have written so much trash.

In the first place, his scene is laid in Sicily. Wherefore? Do we know or care any thing about Sicilian manners? Or is there any one of the characters which, as far as it is real at all, is not English? * On the contrary, alter the termination of a name or two, and take away half-a-dozen incidents impossible any where, and the whole is English—or perhaps we should say, Irish. There is a vulgar Count and a scolding Countess, raised from the counter, who have been extant in British farce for many a year; a dandy Cornet, taken from Bond-street and the print-shops; and an insolent regiment of officers, called the *Twentieth*, whom Mr. Battier would recognise at a glance. The puns, the parodies, the allusions, are all British. There is, for example, a speech made to the prisoners in a gaol, by way of ridicule of patriotic orators, about "every man's cell being his castle," which would not be very intelligible to the worthy citizens of Palermo; a familiar allusion to "The hundredth novel of the Great Unknown," and a pun on indigo and the Blues, as if that well-known regiment were Sicilian. This locality, though it affords an opportunity for variety and splendour of decoration, detracts greatly from the apparent truth and nature of the dialogue and characters.

In the next place, a portion of the comedy is written in blank verse,—not the love scenes merely, or those which verge on serious feeling, but some which border on farce! A fine romantic play, with intermixtures of the ludicrous, may, no doubt, produce a striking effect in the closet, or even on the stage; but a play, the texture of which is essentially comic, which does not contain one stroke of generosity from beginning to end, and no love worth mentioning, should rarely be written in plain prose. Here the old grocer and his wife are raised, not only to a title, but to blank verse, and are quite as much worthy of one as of the other; while the sentimental hero and his brother officers are, for the most part, content with level English. The very point in comic dialogue requires the absence of metre; and, therefore, we shall find the scenes of our best comedians entirely free even from that sort of oratorical rhythm and cadence which are common to ordi-

* Was this not a *ruse*? Would Colman have licensed a direct attack on British military macaronis—or royal hussars?

nary essayists. The play is, in truth, a strange medley; for not only does verse border on prose, but the liveliest comic dialogue, since Sheridan, is perpetually disfigured by jokes of the worst and stalest order, which even that common nuisance, an inveterate punster, would hesitate to utter.

The plot of the comedy is intricate and improbable; but it is always moving, though we cannot tell how or to what end. An upstart Count and Countess persuade their daughter to reject her old suitor, who is an hussar; his regiment resent the affront, and combine to impose a low adventurer from the gaol on them for a son-in-law: the man whom they select happens to be the lover of the other daughter, and the rightful owner of the title and fortune of the worthy pair; and Lorenzo, the hussar, is discovered to be the son of the Viceroy of Sicily. Torrento, the adventurer, is by far the best character in the piece; he is drawn with great spirit and discrimination—a rattling, careless man of the world; not too bad to be unworthy of prosperous fortune, nor too good to disdain it; a high fellow, whether in silk or rags, and no less absolute in the prisoner than in the prince. There are also three officers, whose scenes among themselves and with him are full of point and characteristic traits; and, if they were not disfigured by puns, would relish like Congreve or Wycherley. In a word, the play, as a composition, is full of merits and faults, being mediocre in nothing; and as an acting piece, is one of the most effective of modern times. It has all the advantages of splendid scenery and admirable acting. Charles Kemble good-naturedly played Lorenzo at first, though the part was unworthy of his powers, and has since resigned it to Cooper, who plays it in a most satisfactory style. Farren is as natural in the grocer Count as the blank verse will let him; Mrs. Davenport is all herself in the Countess; Miss Paton and Miss Love, the two young ladies, sing agreeable music; and Abbott, Yates, and Connor, are very easy and gentlemanlike as the three Officers. But the great feature of the piece is Mr. Jones's Torrento—perhaps the very best part he has ever played—and which, in its kind, is superior to any thing on the stage. We are happy to add that the success of the comedy was complete; and we trust it will stimulate the author to produce another worthy not only to succeed, but to live.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the British Institution.—We are sorry to find that the annual exhibition at the British Gallery, this year, does not fully justify the hopes we were induced to express in our last number, as to the general improvement that might be expected in the productions of the Fine Arts during the season which is just now commencing. In fact, our memory deceives us much if the present is not, without exception, the least meritorious collection of paintings that has ever been put forth to the public under the auspices of the British Institution. If we had time and space, however, perhaps there would be no difficulty in shewing that this obvious falling off in one particular exhibition by no means militates against the truth of our opinion, that an improved and improving era of Art is on the point of commencing. But we shall shortly have a fitter occasion to do this than at present offers itself. In the mean time, we proceed to notice a few of the most striking works in this Gallery; doing so in the numerical order in which they occur in the Catalogue. *North Room.*—No. 11. called "Catching the Expression," is, in parts, a clever and pleasing little work. It represents a young artist's study, probably that of the artist himself, E. D. Leahy, who is watching intently while another youth is setting a little dog at a cat, and "catching the expression" of the scene. The portraits are very cleverly executed, and include considerable individuality of character; and the colouring, though not in an agreeable tone, is harmonious and consistent with itself; but the animals are very indifferently expressed, and are quite inferior to the rest of the picture. Mr. Howard's "Iris and her Train" (23.) is a pretty catching little work, but not such as he ought to have executed on a subject like this. There is always more poetry in this artist's quotations than in the works which grow out of them; which should not be, because it seems to indicate that he has a higher notion of his own capabilities than he has of the subjects on which he chooses to exercise them. Not that an artist can have too much ambition; but he must inevitably fail whenever he attempts to illustrate a poetical subject, the character of which he does not duly appreciate. In this case he will invariably bring down the subject to his own conceptions, instead of raising his conceptions to the subject.

The extremely clever and in some respects admirable picture of Hilton, (37,) will illustrate what we have just said. Duly to depict "the Lady" in Milton's Comus, when she is placed in the enchanted chair and surrounded by the train of the sorcerer, is unquestionably as bold an attempt as the above, of Mr. Howard, to paint those

"Gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play in the plighted clouds."

But in the one case a comparative success has attended the courage which dared to attempt a subject that the artist must have felt to be beyond his powers; while in the other an almost total failure has ensued, from the artist not having felt that his undertaking required any particular degree of courage, because he did not feel the true nature of that undertaking.—The above picture of Mr. Hilton's would have received, as it deserves, a more formal description, but that it is not new to the public, and we have had occasion to speak of it before. The same remark applies to Sir William Beechey's pretty but somewhat meretricious Venus (50).—We are afraid Mr. Singleton's "Scene in a Midsummer Night's Dream," (62,) must be content to rank as one more instance of the universal failures that take place in attempting to embody the merely imaginative scenes of Shakspeare. His fairies, in particular, are "creatures of the element" alone; and they must ever remain so. One of the most conspicuous pictures in this north room is Westall's Cupid and Psyche; but this too we have noticed before. The only other that we have marked for notice in this room is a somewhat ambitious, but, as it strikes us, by no means a successful attempt, by Mr. Briggs, to depict Colonel Blood's celebrated exploit in the Tower. It is a subject in which there is very little scope for the developement of expression; and what little there is, has been nearly passed over. There is neither character nor passion in the scene: it is merely a common burglary, committed by a person in a clergyman's habit instead of a common coat.

Middle Room.—No. 138, by Mr. F. Nash, a scene in Westminster Abbey during the Coronation, is a striking and elaborate work, and is not without merit; but the scene altogether is much too light and glaring. There is none of that solemnity of effect which becomes, and which in fact attended, the real scene. One of the pictures likely to attract the most attention in this room is No. 143—Raphael's study, with La Bella Fornarina observing the progress of her own portrait. This is a very bright, lively, and pleasing work; but professing, as it does, to represent persons of whom we have authentic portraits, the artist (Mr. Brockenden) was bound to give us more correct resemblances than he has done; for without these, it is a mere fancy scene. He should not have used the magical names of Raphael and his mistress, unless he was prepared to take the trouble of giving us the best representations that are to be procured, of the persons who bore those names.

We are little disposed to dwell on works which are conspicuous merely on account of their size. But when to an obtrusive size they add a singular want of every species of merit, we are bound not to pass them by entirely. It is on this account that we notice Mr. Drummond's Scene from Ossian (175), which strikes us as being a model of nearly all the faults that should be avoided in what professes to be a work in the high historical class. In regard to character and passion it is entirely poor, spiritless, and commonplace; and as a piece of colouring it is execrable—having neither force, harmony, nor truth; and being moreover patchy, fluttery, and altogether inconsistent both with itself and with its subject. There is nothing more unpleasant to us than being thus called upon to pass unmingled censure; but this is not a time when the faults of well-known artists should be passed over, any more than their merits—especially when their names are honoured with the distinguishing appendage of A.R.A. And to see the painter of works like this, and others of a similar character in the present exhibition, receiving an honorary distinction of this nature, while an artist like Mr. Haydon still retains his naked name, is enough to stir the gall even of milder critics than we are—which can scarcely be.

We now come to one of the most elaborate, as well as one of the cleverest pictures in these rooms—"The Cat's Paw," by E. Landseer, (185). The subject is from La Fontaine's fable of the monkey making use of the cat's-paw to reach the roasted chesnuts. Though this is, upon the whole, one of the least natural pictures that this extraordinary young artist has produced, it is still full of cleverness. The serious and intent expression of the monkey is admirable: to him the whole proceeding is as far from a joke as possible. The little kitten, too, called up from her retreat by the cries of her mother, is very spirited and true. And all the minor details of the picture are well imagined, and executed with great care and nicety. But the principal group,

with the exception of the monkey's face, strikes us as being very defective. From the different parts of the composition of this group being blended and confused together, you cannot possibly make them out distinctly. Beneath the shawl, in which a portion of the cat is enveloped, the artist seems to have lost the traces of her form, and consequently to have placed those parts which are exposed in improper relative situations. At that spot, too, where the strugglings of the enraged animal have torn a rent in the shawl, the part which peeps out bears an exact resemblance to a rabbit's head. Upon the whole this is unquestionably a very clever picture; but it falls short of what the subject, and the previous productions of the artist together, might have led us to expect.—Glancing, as we pass, at two very charming little pictures, of Minna Troil, and Jacqueline, by Miss E. Jones—(198 and 204)—and at Mr. Newton's exquisite little work, of Don Quixote in his Study—which we have noticed before—we arrive at Mr. Martin's large landscape, entitled Syrinx. This evinces much of the artist's great talent for brilliant effect both in composition and colouring, and much of his sad deficiency of taste and feeling in his living figures: and it also goes nigh to convince us that he has become a confirmed mannerist in both these respects.—"The Young Boat-builders," by A. Fraser, (253,) is a very rich, natural, and pleasant little picture; and evinces, in our view of the matter, a comparative proportion of talent, which is exactly in an inverse ratio to its size, as compared with that of a large staring work, which occupies half the side of the South room, by Messrs. Foggo—277. We are again impelled to assure these gentlemen that they can never be eminent in the profession which they seem to have an inclination towards; and that in none of the works which they have hitherto given to the public eye, have they shewn one quality indicative of a power to produce great historical pictures—which is what they seem to aim at. They have no force or decision of handling; no skill in the arrangement of their colours, so as to produce an harmonious whole; and least of all, have they any original power of expressing passion and character. In fact, they have most of the faults belonging to the present French school; and some, in addition, that are peculiarly their own. It is pleasant to turn from the above most unnatural and yet obtrusive scene, to P. Nasmyth's delightfully fresh and breathing landscape, No. 278: nothing can be more true and unaffected.—We do not remember any other works in this collection which demand particular mention, either on account of their merits or defects, except one by Mr. Haydon; and this we must notice, simply because it is so rare a thing for Mr. Haydon to exhibit any thing in this manner. The picture we refer to is No. 303—representing Puck carrying the Ass's head, to fix it on Bottom's shoulders. We sincerely wish it had been in our power to congratulate this gentleman, in more unqualified terms than we can afford to do, on this attempt in a new style: but really we are not able to see any thing very characteristic in it, except as an admirable study of an ass's head. In fact, if we had been left to our own conjectures on the subject, we should have taken it for the original study of the ass's head, in his great picture of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem;" with the figure of Puck added, merely to transform it into a substantive work. But this artist must disappoint us many times yet, before he convinces us that he is not capable of becoming, whenever he chooses, nearly the first painter of the day.

We must now conclude our notice by saying, that we seem to recognise more old pictures than we have observed in any previous exhibition of this kind; and that, among the statuary, there is nothing claiming particular examination. There is a pleasing statue in marble, of the nymph Arethusa; but it includes nothing very striking or characteristic. As the work, however, of an artist whose name is new to us, it well deserves a favourable mention.

Collection of Paintings at Mr. Canty's Room, Pall Mall.—This Exhibition is another proof (not needed) of the estimation in which English taste and judgment in the Fine Arts are held by foreigners; who seem to think that they have nothing more to do, to secure a fortune, than get together a number of pictures sufficient to cover the walls of a large room—bring them to London—announce their arrival in flaming advertisements—print a *descriptive* catalogue of them—and then open the doors within which they have enshrined these pretended treasures, and place an agent at hand to take the money that will immediately flow in from the overloaded pockets of English amateurs. One should have thought that ere this they would have discovered their mistake, and have learned that in fact nothing but real excellence will attract any considerable number of persons to examine, much less to buy, pictures in London in the present day. If the pictures contained in this room were offered to his customers, in the terms in which they are here described, by an English picture-dealer of

any character, his "occupation" would very soon be "gone;" and yet here they are advertised, placarded, and held forth to John Bull generally, as a sight worth paying even to see. Be it understood that it is only in their latter character that *we* feel ourselves entitled to meddle with them. If they were merely offered for sale, they would stand upon their own merits, and we should have no concern with them, unless it were to describe and praise any of them that might seem worthy of particular attention. But when they are offered as an *Exhibition* worthy of the public examination generally, and a price is demanded for admission to them, the case becomes widely different. *Then*, we are not only entitled, but called upon, to let that public know beforehand what they are likely to meet with. Briefly, then, they will find here, for the most part, a collection of *paintings* indeed, but not *pictures*—inasmuch as the pictures on which the painting has been laid seem long since to have disappeared; so at least we are bound to suppose, though for any thing we can at present know to the contrary, there *may* be very fine faces and forms concealed under the modern masks and dominos that have been placed over them by the not very skilful hand of some Italian *artist*. Seriously, this exhibition consists of some three or four very tolerable pictures by the old masters, mixed with a number of wretched *rifaciamenti* that could never have possessed any great merit, even when (if ever) they *did* bear traces of the hands whose names are assigned them. Among the very few works that at all deserve to bear the great names that are affixed to them are, a landscape and figures by Cuyp, which is painted with considerable force and truth; a very pretty little pair by Canaletti; and two tolerable landscapes, much painted on, by Claude and Gaspar Poussin.

Such is the collection of pictures which, the impudent fabricators of the catalogue say, has been "*chosen* from the most renowned Galleries on the Continent." In addition to which selection, however, "the proprietor, with a view to gratify public curiosity, has, at great pains and expense, procured a most perfect full-length portrait of that justly-celebrated musical composer, Rossini;"—(*see Catalogue*)—which portrait, we will venture to say, is, as a work of art, entirely below criticism, even as a specimen of the modern Italian school.

Mr. Glover's Exhibition.—We have luckily left ourselves but very little space to notice Mr. Glover's gallery this year; for all that we could say of it would be couched in terms as little pleasant for us to write, as for our readers (Mr. Glover included) to peruse. In fact, if this in some respects pleasing artist could, from whatever circumstances, offer to the public no better attraction than they will meet with in his present exhibition, his respect for them, no less than his policy towards himself, should have taught him to close his rooms altogether; for we do not observe a single landscape that was not among those of last year; while many of the best of those have disappeared, and we meet with nothing in their places, but a few exceedingly indifferent, not to say bad portraits; in which line of art Mr. Glover has no pretensions whatever.

VARIETIES.

New Society of Literature.—The ten royal associates of this Society have at length been announced; they consist of Mr. Coleridge, the Reverends E. Davies, J. Jamieson, F. R. Malthus, H. J. Todd, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Sharon Turner, Sir W. Ouseley, Mr. Millingen. The honorary associates announced are Bernard Barton, Mr. Duppa, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Tytler, and the Reverends T. D. Fosbrooke, S. Lee, J. Lingard, G. Miller, J. Parsons, R. Polwhele, A. Rees. The honorary members are the Reverends A. Allison, G. Gleig, The Archbishop of Dublin, M. M. Von Hammer, Angelo Maï, W. A. Von Schlegel, Sir G. J. Staunton, Mr. Young, Mr. Rennell, Mr. Salt, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mitford, and Sir J. Malcolm. Mr. Archdeacon Nares lately read a learned paper on Palimpsest MSS. to the Society. February 4th, a very interesting communication was read; viz. Observations on the River Euphrates, by Sir William Ouseley.—January 21st, a paper communicated by Mr. Bowdler, on the Madness of Hamlet, was read.

Literary Fund Society.—The annual elections of this Society took place last month, Sir B. Hobhouse in the Chair. Two vacancies in the vice-presidency were filled up, by the election of Viscount Dudley and Ward, and the Right Hon. G. Canning. John Caley and A. Chalmers, esqrs. with Dr. Anderson, were added to the Council of the Society; and J. Christie, esq. was elected Registrar.

Geological Society.—The Rev. Mr. Buckland has been elected President of the Geological Society of London.

Milton's MS.—The name of the gentleman who had the good fortune to discover the MS. of Milton is Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, whose labours have laid under no small obligation "all lovers of the history and antiquities of their country," and who on this as on many former occasions, has found his researches crowned with success, which the most sanguine could not have anticipated. The situation held by Milton, of Latin secretary to Cromwell, might account for the discovery of this manuscript in the State Paper Office. But it is accounted for in a different manner by Mr. Lemon. It has long been known that some of Milton's labours had been lost to the world. Dr. Symmons's edition of Milton's Prose Works (1806), vol. vii. p. 500, in a note, after mentioning Milton's death on the 8th Nov. 1674, tells us, "An Answer to a Libel on himself, and a System of Theology, called, according to Wood, 'Idea Theologiæ,' are compositions of Milton's *which have been lost.* The last was at one time in the hands of Cyriac Skinner, but what became of it afterwards *has not been traced.*" Anthony Wood, in his Fasti Oxonienses (1680), says, "He (Milton) began his Latin Thesaurus about or after 1655, also the composing of Paradise Lost, and the forming a Body of Divinity out of the Bible.—Those of his works not yet extant are, the 'Body of Divinity,' which my friend Aubrey calls 'Idea Theologiæ,' now, or at least lately, in the hands of the author's acquaintance, called Cyriac Skinner, living in Mark-lane, London, and the Latin Thesaurus." The MS. has been stated "to have been identified by a comparison of the hand-writing, which Mr. Todd has examined, and ascertained to be that of Edw. Phillips, the nephew of Milton, (in the first 100 pages, which are fairly copied,) and that of one of his two daughters, with many interlineations in that of the other during the remainder of the work, consisting of between 400 and 500 pages." This is in some respects incorrect. The first 100 pages are supposed by Mr. Todd to be in the hand-writing of Mary, Milton's second daughter. The remainder is supposed to be in the hand-writing of Phillips, the nephew of the poet, with corrections and interlineations in the writing of both his daughters.

Carbonic Acid. — An experiment in which it is very probable that liquid carbonic acid has been produced, is one made by Mr. Babbage, about the year 1813. The object Mr. Babbage had in view, was to ascertain whether pressure would prevent decomposition, and it was expected that either that would be the case, or that decomposition would go on, and the rock be split by the expansive force of carbonic acid gas. The place was Chudleigh rocks, Devonshire, where the limestone is dark and of a compact texture. A hole, about 30 inches deep and two inches in diameter, was made by the workmen in the usual way, it penetrated directly downwards into the rock; a quantity of strong muriatic acid, equal to perhaps a pint and a half, was then poured in, and immediately a conical wooden plug, that had previously been soaked in tallow, was driven hard into the mouth of the hole. The persons about then retired to a distance to watch the result, but nothing apparent happened, and, after waiting some time, they left the place. The plug was not loosened at the time, nor was any further examination of the state of things made: but it is very probable, if the rock were sufficiently compact in that part, the plug tight, and the muriatic acid in sufficient quantity, that a part of the carbonic acid had condensed into a liquid, and thus, though it permitted the decomposition, prevented that developement of power which Mr. Babbage expected would have torn the rock asunder.

Astronomical Society.—February 13th, being the fourth Anniversary of the Astronomical Society of London, a numerous meeting of its members took place at their rooms in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, when the Chairman (Mr. Colebrooke) proceeded to distribute the honorary rewards of the Society; viz. the Society's Gold Medal to Chas. Babbage, Esq. F.R.S. as a token of the high estimation in which it holds his valuable invention of an Engine for calculating Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, being the first medal awarded by the Society. A similar Gold Medal to Professor Encke, of Seeberg in Gotha, for his investigations relative to the Comet which bears his name, and which led to the re-discovery of it in 1822. The Silver Medal of the Society, to M. Karl Rumker, for the re-discovery of Encke's Comet, in consequence of the above investigations. And a similar Silver Medal to M. Pons, of Paris, for the discovery of two Comets on the 31st May and 13th July, 1822, and for his indefatigable assiduity in that department of astronomy.——*President.*—Henry-Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. F.R.S. L. and E. and L.S.——*Vice Presidents.* — Charles Babbage, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. L. and E.—Francis Baily, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S.—Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. F.R.S.—The Right Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield, F.R.S. ——*Treasurer.*—Rev. William Pearson, LL.D. F.R.S.——*Secretaries.* — Olinthus

G. Gregory, LL.D. Prof. Math. Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich.—John Millington, Esq. F.L.S. Prof. Mech. Phil. Roy. Inst.——*Foreign Secretary.*—J. F. W. Herschel, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. L. and E.——*Council.*—Major Thos. Colby, Roy. Eng. LL.D. F.R.S. L. and E.—George Dollond, Esq. F.R.S.—Bryan Donkin, Esq.—Captain John Franklin, R.N. F.R.S.—Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. V.P. R S.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq. F.R.S.—Stephen Groombridge, Esq. F.R.S.—Daniel Moore, Esq. F.R.S. L. and E. and F.L.S.

Trinity College, Dublin.—The Vice Chancellor's premium for English poetry was adjudged to Mr. William Tatam's Poem, "On the Ionian Islands."

Mexican Curiosities.—Mr. Bullock sailed for Mexico in 1822, accompanied by his son as draughtsman. Having completely succeeded in his object, he returned in his Majesty's ship Phaeton, bringing with him rare treasures. These will elucidate the state of the country, and its ancient population, before the discovery of America; and also its present situation, its cities, arts, manufactures, commerce, natural productions, &c. &c. There is an elaborate panoramic drawing of the magnificent capital of New Spain, taken from the top of the cathedral. It comprehends the whole of the celebrated valley of Mexico, the lakes of Tezcuco and Chalco, and the great pyramid of St. Juan de Teotechan, the snow-capped volcanoes of Pepocateptl, &c. There are also perspective views of the same city; of Puebla de los Angelos (containing 70 or 80,000 souls, and rich in public buildings;) of Xalappa; of Vera Cruz, (now no more); of the most celebrated mountains and volcanoes; of the most beautiful landscapes; of the most striking subjects of natural history; of agricultural instruments; and in short, of whatever belongs to the external forms of the country and people. But what affords a more perfect notion of Mexico, is a series of models, in full size as well as in little, of the fruits and vegetable productions. There is nothing approaching so near the idea of a tropical climate as these give at one glance. The doubted *hand* tree, with its fruit resembling the human hand; the gigantic and clustering shapes of the palms, bananas, plaintains, paupaws, avocatas, annonas, and hundreds of others whose forms are totally unknown to us, render credible the veriest stories of travellers, and, when seen in their true forms and proportions, excite an astonishment which descriptions and pictures cannot create. A white gourd, like a bludgeon, two feet long, may be instanced as one plant which was particularly striking; and there are also strings of a nameless fruit resembling our ropes of onions, but four or five feet in length, and more closely studded with cherry or plum-looking berries. Prodigious *cactus*, which with us yield no fruit, are here of the size of mis-shaped chair bottoms, and set round the edges with a scarlet fruit like our largest pears; and the *torch thistle*, three feet in thickness, and thirty feet high, is seen with its massy stem, covered with flowers and fruits. Also, maize of extraordinary fertility and rich colours, and above sixty gourds in all the varieties of form which fancy can suggest. To models of these and many others, Mr. Bullock has added specimens of all the productions that could be preserved in their natural state; and has brought with him (to enrich the Flora of England) a large collection of living plants, and seeds of the rarest and most beautiful flowers. These are now committed to British earth, and as their habitat was principally the table-land to the north of Mexico, a temperate and congenial climate, it may reasonably be hoped that their cultivation with us will be successful, and that in a few years we may not only see them naturalized, but extensively adorning our gardens and shrubberies. In natural history, his collection of preserved specimens seems to be as numerous, new, and interesting, as in botany. Of nearly two hundred species of birds, the greater number are undescribed! Many of these are humming birds of exquisite plumage and surpassing brilliancy; resembling the glittering and dazzling products of the mines round which they fly. Of these, Mr. B. had, at one time, seventy alive in one cage, and studied closely their motions and habits. The fishes of Mexico and its coast are also little known. Mr. B. has preserved a great variety, very singular in form and beautiful in colour. His catalogue embraces between two and three hundred species. Mr. Bullock also brought with him several living animals, but they have not borne our climate; they are new, or little known in Europe. Among these are the Acolottl, or Wild Dog of Mexico; a miniature species of dog, scarcely the size of a rat, which burrows in the mountains, in the neighbourhood of Durango; a new species of Deer, Armadillos, Currassows, Flamingos, Parrots (undescribed), &c. &c. In charge of these and other marvels, is a young Mexican Indian, probably the first who has visited Europe since the days of Cortez, and certainly the first who has visited Britain. He can read and write the Mexican language, and even partially interpret the MSS. While augmenting the stores of the vegetable and animal king-

doms, it was not to be imagined that our countryman would neglect the mineral world, in which Mexico is, perhaps, richer than all the universe besides. Her mines form her distinguishing character; and will soon, in all likelihood (since British and American capital has been set to work upon them,) renew her wealth and importance as a nation. The mineral kingdom is, nevertheless, more profuse and valuable, than rare and beautiful. The collections comprise the whole of that of the Conde de Valentiniana, the crystals, &c. of Mr. Wilcox, the American Consul, and all those collected by Dr. Cervantes, the professor of natural history, besides other curious specimens. Still, however, to us the most interesting parts of his acquisitions remain to be described: the manuscripts and religious emblems, &c.; historical documents of the time of Cortez, in the shape of rude pictures; pictures still more rude, *detailing* (obviously, and quite intelligibly to the mind through the eye) the early, perhaps original, migrations and settlements of the Mexican tribes; emblematical writings; maps; casts of the stupendous idols which they worshipped, and the lesser idols themselves, so curiously and elaborately carved in the hardest materials, that we wonder how they could possibly be executed with the native tools; and a multitude of other extraordinary objects.

Dromore Cave.—A very curious excavation in a solid rock has been lately discovered in Dromore. It appears that some labourers who had been employed in quarrying near the Old Castle, found within twelve yards of that ancient building, and on the very top of the rock, a circular aperture of three feet in diameter, into which large stones had been closely wedged, almost on a level with the surface. These impediments having been removed; several persons descended into the cavity, the dimensions of which were accurately taken by Mr. Welsh, of Dromore, and are as follows:—From the top of the aperture to the floor, four feet six inches; the floor is a rectangle of twenty-four in length, by two feet six inches in width; the sides are perpendicular to the floor, and are three feet eight inches high. There is an offset at the top of the wall of four inches, from which the roof springs in a segment of a large circle, about three feet below the rock's surface. On the floor were found several broken urns formed of coarse clay, and of different dimensions and forms, together with pieces of rotten wood, charcoal, human bones, and those of other animals, a part of each of which is now in Mr. Welsh's possession. It is obvious that this excavation in a solid rock had been formed, with infinite labour, to serve as a cemetery for the dead. It belongs to that species of Leacht or Tamleachta, now called Kisde vans, or, as the Irish literati write the words, Kisde bhana *, which may be translated Death's Coffer, and justly classed (not in magnitude, but in duration) with the enormous stone sepulchres, or "eternal houses" of the Egyptians. These Kisde bhanas are commonly found to contain baked clay, burnt bones, charred wood, and adipous or fatty matter. The other species of Leacht (or stony sepulchre) may be found inclosed in any of our large cairns. Many of those cairns have been opened from time to time, and in each of them was discovered that curious combination of ponderous stones called Druids' Altars, so perfectly encircled by smaller stones, that no priest could have approached them to use them as altars. Under these were found bones, urns, charred wood, &c. Eochaid, said to be King of Ireland about fourteen years before the birth of Christ, changed the custom of burning into that of burying the dead, and thence obtained the name of Arvahm, i. e. the Grave. Dromore, in which this ancient cave and the old castle alluded to above are situated, lies in the barony of Lower Iveach. Its original name was Ballenagalla, and under this denomination it was erected (by letters patent of James the First, in the eighth year of his reign) into a manor, called the manor of Dromore, with a court leet, court baron, free market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, to be held near the church, where a great stone cross stood. Dromore (or rather Druimore) signifies the great ridge of a hill. Here St. Colman, an Irishman, of the sect of the Arads, erected a bishoprick in the 6th century. Usher states, that he was born in the year 516, and died in 610. He is mentioned by Colgan, in his "Triadis Thaumaturgæ," p. 113, 169, as the founder of Dromore, and by Ware, p. 267. An Episcopal house was built here by Bishop Buckworth, A. D. 1641, which was burned in the rebellion. The Right Rev. Dr. John Sterne, bishop of this see, expended 3000*l.* in improvements in Dromore. But Dromore has been rendered remarkable for having been under the administration of those eloquent and pious prelates, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and the late learned, revered, and admirable scholar, Dr. Percy. The mortal remains of Jeremy Taylor, and of his friend, Dr. George Rust, are deposited in the same vault in

* Pronounced Kisde vana — bh being tantamount to v.

Dromore cathedral. It is not improbable that the cave described above was the burying-place of St. Colman, who is sometimes called Colmanuel, and sometimes Mocholmoc, by Irish biographers. In the sixth century, the Irish had not altogether ceased from burning the remains of their dead, notwithstanding the edict of their former king.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—M. Chaptal is named Vice-president of the Academy of Sciences for 1824. M. Arago, the Vice-president of the preceding year, exercises the functions of President. A number of interesting papers were lately read relative to analysis and geometry. Among other memoirs, was one by M. Picquet, on a concentrated gasometer; another by M. Lasseigne, on the best means of detecting acetate of morphine in bodies poisoned by that substance. M. Dulay read a paper of M. Runge, of Berlin, respecting the *atropa bella donna*, and animal bodies poisoned by it, with means of discovering its presence in them. M. Dublanc announced that he had found in the alcoholic tincture of gall-nuts a reactive, by which the presence of morphine might be ascertained in liquids, whether alone or combined with acetic or sulphuric acid. M. Navier was elected to a place in the section of mechanics, vacant by the death of M. Brequet. A paper was read on the memoir by M. Lasseigne, on discovering, by chemical means, the presence of acetate of morphine in animals poisoned with it; the results of which were—1st. That it is possible to discover sensible traces of this vegetable poison—2d. That it is uniformly in the viscera, where the poison has been carried, that the remnant of it is found which attests its presence—3d. That the matter vomited at a short time after its reception into the stomach contains specific quantities—4th. That all researches hitherto made in the blood of animals, to discover the presence of acetate of morphine, have been fruitless. M. Auger lately read in the Academy reflections on Racine, and historical notices on *Pourceaugnac* and *Les Amans Magnifiques*.

A curious *circonstance* has happened to the Royal Society of *Bonnes Lettres*. Last year they offered a prize for the best poem on the Spanish invasion: in a solemn sitting, and after a long and splendid discourse by M. Charles Lacretelle, the learned Society adjudged the prize, consisting of a gold medal of the value of 1500 francs, to a M. Denain. This M. Denain, the happy proprietor of the valuable prize, had never been heard of; and certainly his poem, though as it should seem the best of those written on the subject, will not give him much celebrity. But it now appears that the successful poet holds opinions precisely opposed to those of the Society of *Bonnes Lettres*,—that he only wrote as a sort of experiment to obtain the 1500 francs,—and that having obtained them, he has been the first to make public the mystification, and to ridicule both the poem and the society.

Statistics of Paris, and the Department of the Seine.—These inquiries comprehend a hundred and four tables in 4to. They relate to the most varied subjects, and are thus classed, viz. 1. Topography: Physical and Geometrical description; State of the Air, the Water, &c.—2. Population: Annual Change; Inhabited Houses; Public Establishments; Professions; &c.—3. Civil Institutions: the Administration; Judicial Order; Public Force; Distribution of Charity; Instruction; the Sciences and Arts, &c.—4. Agriculture: Crops, Farm-houses, Cattle, Consumption, &c.—5. Industry: Manufactures, Commerce, the useful Arts, and Trades.—6. Finances: Domains, Contributions, Revenues. The early part of the first chapter is filled with meteorological details. Among them are the observations made from 1803 to 1821, with the thermometer, several times every day, and which furnish an exact element of the temperature of Paris. The maximum of that temperature agrees invariably with the hours of two or three o'clock in the afternoon; the minimum with sunrise. Considered with reference to the year, the maximum takes place between the 10th and the 29th of July, and rises to 19° 34 centigrades; the minimum takes place between the 3d and 22d of January, and falls to 1° 77 centigrades below 0. The prevailing wind at Paris is SW. It is not surprising therefore that the rainy or cloudy days are so numerous every year. They amount to 164, to 185, and sometimes even to 222. As to water, the Bièvre feeds a hundred and two factories or other establishments, and in Paris, ninety; of which the most celebrated is that to which the brothers, Gobelins, gave their name. The greater part of the inhabitants of the country communes are obliged to drink well-water, or spring water of very middling quality. Every day

the height of the Seine is carefully measured at the Pont de la Tournelle. Whenever it has arrived at 5 metres above the point of zero, the Port-au-bled and the Champs-Elysées have been inundated. Paris contains 65 fountains, and 124 enclosed fountains. When the canal of L'Ourcq is finished, there will be six times the quantity of water necessary for the consumption of the city. The very useful establishment of the Quai des Célestins, for purified water, does not yet furnish more than a hundredth part of the actual consumption. Chemical experiments show that the water of L'Ourcq holds the middle station, in respect to purity, between the water of the Seine and that of Arcueil. The springs of Belleville, of Saint Gervois, and of Ménil-Montant, are much more impregnated with earths and salts. The benefit which navigation has conferred within a few years on the commerce of this great city is very important. The number of boats which arrived in Paris in 1821, by the currents of the Aube and the Yonne, were 1443, without reckoning the rafts. After the higher Seine, the canals furnish the greatest number of trading boats; and after them the Yonne and the Marne. When the grand project of forming canals throughout France shall be completed, the navigation of the Seine will have the advantage of 528 additional leagues of that mode of water conveyance; and that river will be united to the Oise, the Ourcq, the Aine, and the Lower Loire. The highest point in the department of the Seine is Mont-Valérien. The most elevated streets in Paris are those of Enfer, and the Estrapade. Paris is, on the average, 59 metres above the level of the sea. The lowest ground in it is the Champs-Elysées, which is subject to be covered by the inundation of the Seine.—In respect to population, according to the experience of a century and a half, the months in which the greatest mortality has reigned in Paris are March and April; and the least, August and July. The difference between the two extremes is about five-twelfths of the whole. The first of January is the mean term; and the months of December and June are equal in mortality. The greatest number of children are born in March and January; the smallest in June, November, and December. The greatest number of marriages take place in May; the smallest in March and January. One of the most important results derived from the great table of the population of Paris, from the year 1670 to the year 1821, is the relation of the number of boys to that of girls, born in that city. The number of boys has always been greater than that of girls. The proportion for the last seventy-seven years (before which the distinction of sex was not marked in the registers of birth) has been 795,350 to 763,936; nearly 26 to 25; or more accurately, 1041 to 1000. These numbers, it is true, include the foundlings; among whom no doubt, are reckoned fewer male children than are born in reality. With reference to this circumstance, the proportion may be considered as 22 to 21. In the former, the proportion has been found to be 19 to 18; in the latter, 22 to 21. It appears that in Egypt, in Nubia, and in the island of Ceylon, the number of girls born exceeds that of boys. Since the great political commotion of 1789, the population of Paris has increased in the proportion of about 212 to 200. Within thirty years the number of marriages has increased about a sixteenth; and the number of foundlings diminished more than a fourth. On the other hand, it appears that the number of natural children increased since 1806; before which time there are no certain accounts, as natural children and legitimate children were confounded in the registers. The number of natural children acknowledged by their parents, was in 1819 and 1820, about 21 in 54; in 1821, 21 in 71, being almost two fifths less.—As to charities, the number relieved was, in 1819, 85,150; in 1820, 86,870; that of admission into hospitals and asylums (reckoning the foundlings) in 1819, 77,513; in 1820, 80,031. The average deaths in the hospitals and asylums were about 1 in 7; the average expense for every individual received into them, from 110 to 123 francs a year. The number of indigent females is more than half as large again as that of indigent males. An entirely new table is occupied with the loans granted on security by the Mont-de-Piété. It is remarkable, that in the six years, from 1816 to 1821, pledges were invariably deposited for nearly the same sum, of 18 millions of francs; the greatest difference between any of those years not exceeding 600,000 francs; while the sum paid for the redemption of pledges averaged only 13,611,277 francs. The average of the renewals of these loans is about 4 millions annually. The average value of each deposit is, in plate and jewels, from 32 to 43 francs; in linen and clothes, from 6 francs 20 centimes, to 9 francs 37 centimes. The number of persons drowned in Paris was in 1819, 271; in 1820, 270; in 1821, 310. About a fourth of these various numbers were taken out of the water alive. Nearly half the drowned persons drowned themselves. In the twenty-seven years which preceded 1821, there were 15,321 fires in Paris, or, on the average, 585 in every year. It is

difficult to conceive how so many of these accidents could occur.—As there are 26,801 houses in Paris, and 224,922 families, it follows that in every 10,000 houses there have been 217 fires annually, and 26 in every 10,000 families; but in this number the fires of chimneys are included.—In 1821 there were consumed in Paris 813,066 hectolitres of wine, and 42,784 of brandy;—571,565 head of oxen, cows, calves, hogs, and sheep; 867,984 francs worth of oysters, and 12 millions francs worth of beer and eggs; 64,018,996 kilogrammes of salt; 758,299 of tobacco; more than 20 millions trusses of hay and straw; above a million of steres of wood; and 2 millions of hectolitres of charcoal. It appears that the consumption of coals increases yearly: in 1821, it amounted to 563,863 hectolitres.—About a thousand houses are built annually. On the average, the annual expense for bread of every inhabitant of Paris, is about 58 francs 64 centimes; of every family, 171 francs 21 centimes. It appears also, that the average annual value of cattle sold, during the last ten years, in the markets of Sceaux, Paris, and Poissy, has been above 30 millions of francs in oxen; above 12 millions in cows; 5 millions and a quarter in calves; and near 9 millions in sheep. The average price of the first of the above classes of animals has been 301 francs 90 centimes; of the second, 179 francs 9 centimes; of the third, 67 francs 11 centimes; and of the last, 21 francs 21 centimes.—The exports at the Custom-house of Paris in 1820 were 47,714,284 francs; being above a million less than in the preceding year. In this account, silk and woollen stuffs and shawls are estimated at 8 millions of francs; the fashions, cloths, merceries, silk ribands, and other silk articles, and feathers, at 10 millions; skins at 2 millions and a half; clocks and watches at 1 million and a quarter; gold ware, jewellery, false pearls, and diamonds, at near 5 millions; furniture and toys at 1 million; glass at nearly 1 million; cambrics and lawns at 1 million; books at 2 millions and a half, &c. In 1821, the value of the exports diminished nearly 2 millions. Paris exports above half the merceries, furniture, fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out of France; and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, instruments, medicines, wrought metals, gold-ware, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics. The spirit of commerce is so prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom have increased only tenfold from the year 1819 to the year 1821, the same duties on goods exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundredfold in the same space of time. These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods.—Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar-houses, the net profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs. The charcoal and coals employed in these establishments cost annually near a million of francs.—Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions; not including 5000 traders that way in the halls and in the streets. The venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 355 butchers, 927 eating-houses, and 787 coffee-houses. Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bakehouses, and above six times that of butchers' shops; but the last must not exceed a certain number.—From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1813, 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which, at that time, was 2 francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk, the price of which was 2 francs a yard. At present, the employment of machinery has diminished those prices a third. It is calculated that 1500 work people, of both sexes and of all ages, are employed in these manufactories.—From 7 to 8000 are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France, 6 millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs. It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France, in 1819, amounted to thirty-eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe. One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs.—Every year, from 35,000 to 40,000 horses or mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is 165 francs 62 centimes. There are in Paris 12,800 horses belonging to individuals, and 3500 to military bodies.—Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed in Paris, and from 3 to 4000 printers. It is estimated that of every hundred works published, 68 relate to the belles-lettres, history, or politics; 20 to the sciences and the arts; and 12 to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is 62 francs. The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams,&c.—1. The average annual amount of sales of personal effects in Paris, for ten years preceding 1822, was 8,821,158 francs. 2. Four-tenths of those sales were voluntary; being nearly the same number as that of sales after decease. The rest have taken place at Mont-de-Piété, by

the authority of law, or from *desherence* (want of lawful heirs). 3. Books, and objects of art, (pictures, prints, bronzes, &c.) constituted two-fifteenths of the things sold; without speaking of Mont-de-Piété, where many of them were disposed of. The rest consisted, seven-tenths of furniture, three hundredths of stock in trade, &c. 4. The loss incurred in re-selling such articles not impaired, comes to a third of the purchase-money. 5. The amount of a moderate set of furniture is generally equivalent to one year's income of its possessor; exclusively of large collections of books, and of matters of science and art.—The political economists have long required the remission of the duty on transfers, and all kinds of deeds, in order to multiply transactions and the circulation of things of value; but it may be easily believed that as long as the existing duties produce in six years the sum of 72,185,637 francs, as they did from 1815 to 1820; that is to say, above 12 millions a-year; the Treasury will abate nothing. Will it be credited, that during those six years, the number of deeds registered and of duties collected, amounted nearly to 4 millions; that is, to above 2100 a-day! —The amount of the debts inscribed in the office for Mortgages, and the produce of the sales, are, one year with another, above 133 millions.—On the average, the stamps on articles of trade have produced annually about 1,200,000 francs: on white paper 1,200,000 francs; on journals, music, bills, advertisements, passports, &c. a million and a half.—Indirect Taxes produce on the average above 19 millions a-year. Of that sum the tax on liquors amounts to 8 millions and a half, on oil to 1 million, on tobacco to 5 millions and a quarter, on public carriages to 1,400,000 francs. Cards alone produce 127,000 francs.—Among the games of chance, the Lottery ought to be mentioned. In the 5 years which elapsed from 1816 to 1820, the players at this game lost 32,194,000 francs: in other words, the fortunes of 4 or 5000 families.—The Post-office collects annually, in Paris alone, about 4 millions and a quarter. The maximum of the receipts is always in January, and the minimum in September. Every day produces, one with another, 1300 francs. 38,000 letters (of which 10,000 are for the little post,) and 35,000 periodical sheets and prospectuses, are thrown into the box daily.—The direct Taxes, according to a calculation made of the 14 years anterior to 1822, amounted in 1815 to about 22 millions a-year. At present they amount to 28 millions. At the foot of the table for 1816, it is stated —first, that there are reckoned in Paris 26,801 houses, and 920,238 doors and windows, or 34 and $\frac{3}{4}$ to each house; secondly, that in 15 years the number of buildings had increased by a fortieth; thirdly, that the average duration of a house in Paris, a duration of course affected by circumstances, is 310 years and a half.—A tenth of the sum paid by the whole of France to the Treasury is contributed by Paris; viz. one year with another, 81,423,366 francs. Of this sum the crown lands furnish 20 hundredths; the customs 6; the indirect taxes 24: the post 5; the lottery 8; the direct taxes 34; and games 7. Every inhabitant of Paris, one with another, pays 114 francs 2 centimes; while a Frenchman in general pays only 27 francs 61 centimes. A resident in Paris, therefore, pays four times as much to the state as a resident elsewhere.

ITALY.

Pompeii.—A folio volume, with 107 plates, has lately issued from the Royal Printing Office at Naples, under the title of *Gli ornati delle pareti e di pavimenti delle stanze dell' antica Pompei*; that is to say, "Decorations of Walls and Pavements of Rooms in ancient Pompeii." It consists of representations of arabesque, mosaic, and other ornaments found in the ancient houses of that city. Many of the groups and compositions are interesting to the artist and the antiquary; among them six drawings of the arenas of the Amphitheatre, now destroyed. The Royal Printing Office has also just been at the expense of a new edition of the inedited monuments of Winkelmann. Several learned persons have combined to publish in numbers, and of a small size, the principal antiquities of the Museum of Naples. The Academy has undertaken to defray half the expense of this publication.

GERMANY.

Epicharmus.—A treatise has been published at Leipsic, written by M. Harless, on the fragments remaining by Epicharmus, supposed by some persons to have been the inventor of Comedy. According to M. Harless, Epicharmus was born in Sicily, between the 60th and the 62d Olympiad, and was received into the school of Pythagoras about the 68th Olympiad. It was in the time of Gelon, that his comedies were represented at Syracuse. In investigating the question, whether or not Epicharmus was really the inventor of comedy, M. Harless shows that there are indications of comic writers more ancient; but he is of opinion that Epicharmus improved what existed before his time, and entirely changed its form. His catalogue of pieces by Epicharmus is much more complete and extensive than that by Fabricius, and much more valuable also than that by Meursius.

USEFUL ARTS.

On the Cultivation of the ENGLISH *Cranberry, by Mr.* MILNE.—A sample of English Cranberries which I sent to the Horticultural Society were gathered from cultivated plants growing on a bed made in the same way, in every respect, as for rhododendrons, azalias, andromedas, and other plants, generally denominated American. The soil was brought from Wimbledon Common, and was of that kind known by the name of black heath-mould, or peat, with a considerable quantity of white sand amongst it. The sand I, however, do not consider very essential to the growth of the *oxycoccus palustris*, and if we may judge from the soils on which it grows naturally, it would perhaps be as well, or better, without it. The plants were put into the bed in the spring, at about one foot from each other every way, but I believe they would grow equally well if planted at almost any other time of the year, except during the hot summer months, when there would be a greater risk of losing some of them, unless occasionally shaded and judiciously watered. As their slender shoots advanced, they were constantly laid into the ground about two or three inches deep, in order that they might the more certainly root, and be less influenced by the heat and dry weather in summer. This I consider of much importance, and am of opinion that it is in a great degree owing to that circumstance that the plants have been so little affected by the extreme heat of the last summer. In two years the plants completely covered the bed, and last year (the third) they produced a crop of fruit. The last season (1822), one of the hottest and driest I ever remember, afforded me the opportunity I wished for, of trying a dry season, and I have had the satisfaction to observe that the plants have continued nearly as vigorous, and the fruit has ripened as well as in 1821, though a month earlier. As the produce was gathered at different times, I cannot say exactly the quantity of fruit produced on a given space, but I think it was certainly not less than one quart on a bed five feet square, and I have no doubt, that when the plants are more disposed by age to produce flowers and less vigorous shoots, the same space will yield a much greater crop. Some part of the bed is a little shaded by low pales, but how far that is a benefit to the plants, I do not pretend to say; last summer it became necessary to water all the *American* plants, and the cranberry bed had an equal share with the rest, but not greater; in 1821 no artificial watering was necessary. The subsoil over which the bed is made is a sandy gravel, therefore not retentive of moisture, which is against the successful cultivation of this plant on dry beds; but where the soil is naturally moist or damp, with a free air, advantage might be taken of it, and the *English* cranberry might be cultivated on it with much success. On a bed in a similar situation, and of the same sort of soil, *American* cranberry* (*oxycoccus macrocarpus*) grows most luxuriantly. I have been long convinced that both species may be grown with much advantage in numberless situations in this island, and have been surprised that cottagers and others living on or in the neighbourhood of moors and heaths, covered with soil suitable for their growth, have not been advised to cultivate them for the sake of profit. According to Withering's quotation from Lightfoot†, twenty or thirty pounds worth of the berries are sold by the poor people each market-day for five or six weeks together, in the town of Langtown, on the borders of Cumberland. This is a considerable sum for berries picked up from barren wastes, and in a district so thinly inhabited; and it is remarkable that the ready sale for them has not tempted some person to make the trial to supply the market in a more certain and regular way: if they could not be consumed or disposed of in the immediate neighbourhood where they may be grown, they could easily be sent a great distance without the hazard of being spoiled. There is one very strong argument in favour of their cultivation, which is, that they may be made to grow with little trouble in places and on soils where few other useful plants yet known will grow to advantage. It may be said that the demand for them will be limited and uncertain; but that may have been said of a number of other things of a similar nature, which now meet with a regular sale, and which the growers, of course, endeavour to cultivate according to the demand they have for them. If to supply the whole of Great Britain only the produce of one hundred acres were required, it would at least be one step towards making that quantity of waste land useful in some degree, and probably suggest some other improvement. The American cranberry would be the easiest managed, and most productive for general use; but as many prefer the flavour of the English cranberry, there would also be a demand for it, though at a higher price.

* Withering's Syst. Arr. of British Plants, 5th edit. vol. ii. p. 462.

† See New Monthly Mag. vol. ix. p. 359.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Bewley, of Queen's county, Ireland; for improvements in wheeled carriages. Jan. 24, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton; for improvements in the method of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, or flax. Jan. 24, 1824.

J. Jones, of Leeds; for improvements in machinery and instruments for dressing and cleansing woollen, cotton, linen, silk, and other cloths or fabrics; which improvements are also applicable to the dressing and cleansing of machinery of various descriptions, and other articles or substances. Jan. 27, 1824.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand; for an improved method of stamping. Feb. 7, 1824.

J. Arrowsmith, of Air-street, Piccadilly; for an improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures or painted scenery of every description; and of distributing or directing the day-light upon or through them, so as to produce many beautiful effects of light and shade, which he denominates Diorama. Partly communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. Feb. 10, 1824.

R. Lloyd, of the Strand, Middlesex, and J. Rowbotham, of Surrey, hat-manufacturer; for a hat upon a new construction. Feb. 19, 1824.

H. Adcock, of Birmingham, for an improvement in making waistbands or umbilical ventral lumbar and spinal bandages or supporters, to be attached to coats, waistcoats, breeches, pantaloons, and trowsers, to be either permanently fixed, or occasionally attached and supplied. Feb. 19, 1824.

W. Church, of Birmingham, esq.; for improvements in machinery for printing. Feb. 19, 1824.

A. Applegath, of Duke-street, Surrey; for improvements in machines for printing. Feb. 19, 1824.

Rev. M. Isaacs, of Houndsditch; for improvements in the construction of machinery, which, when kept in motion by any suitable power or weight, is applicable to obviate concussion, by means of preventing counteraction, by which the friction is converted into an useful power for propelling carriages on land, vessels on water, and giving motion to other machinery. Feb. 19, 1824.

J. Vallance, of Brighton; for a method of communication, or means of intercourse, by which persons may be conveyed, goods transported, or intelligence communicated, from one place to another, with greater expedition than by means of steam-carriages, steam or other vessels or carriages drawn by animals. Feb. 19, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," "The Discovery," &c. &c. By her granddaughter Alicia Lefanu. 8vo. 12s.

This is an amusing, and we may conclude, authentic volume: for the details which it contains have been chiefly derived from Mrs. H. Lefanu, the sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the daughter of the subject of this memoir. With most of the individuals whose names appear in these pages, the reader is already acquainted; but this, instead of detracting from the interest of the volume, gives it additional attractions. Mrs. Sheridan, the subject of it, was well known as the author of Sydney Biddulph, and the mother of the celebrated Sheridan; and indeed, beyond this, there is little in her personal history to fix the attention of the public. Her acquaintance and connexion, however, with many of the most celebrated literary people of her day, afford an opportunity for the introduction of much entertaining matter, which has been taken advantage of by the author. Many anecdotes are to be found of Garrick, Richardson, Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Mrs. Macauley and others, which, though often slight, are yet curious and amusing. We were particularly entertained with the form of Mrs. M.'s card of invitation, "Catherine Macauley at home to the literati." Some light is thrown upon Johnson's quarrel with the elder Sheridan, whose history fills a great part of the present memoirs. Johnson certainly does not, upon the whole, appear to have behaved well to him. A portion of the latter part of the volume is devoted to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In the earlier part of it a clever analysis is given of the novel of Sydney Biddulph.

The following is said to be an original anecdote of Boswell.

"When Boswell was about to publish his 'Tour to the Hebrides,' having a communication of a political nature to make previous to its seeing the light, he adopted the unceremonious method of *calling* upon the highest personage in the kingdom for the above mentioned purpose. The illustrious personage sent him word he should see him at the levee. Accordingly, Boswell dressed and took his station in the circle. When it came to his turn to be spoken to, he announced to his Majesty the work he intended to publish, and said his motive in doing so was in order to know in what manner he was to *name* a *person* he should have occasion to mention in the course of his narrative.

"That to call him the *Pretender* was what he could not think of doing, as it was against his principles; that to name him the Chevalier St. George was awkward, it being a title that did not in reality belong to him; in this dilemma he wished to have his Majesty's commands upon the subject. "Nay," said the King, "call him what you please." "I may say then," resumed the author, "that I have your Majesty's sanction for styling him 'The unfortunate grandson of James the Second.'"—The King made no reply to the disrespectful and indiscreet pertinacity of Boswell, but immediately passed on to the next person in the circle."

Nugæ Chirurgicæ, or a Biographical Miscellany, illustrative of a collection of professional Portraits. By W. Wadd, E.F.L.S. 1 vol. 8vo.

BOTANY.

The English Flora. By Sir J. E. Smith. Vol. I. and II. 1*l.* 4s.

FINE ARTS.

Engravings in Outline of a Series of eight Designs by Retsch, to illustrate the Ballad of Fridolin by Schiller. Part I. Engraved by Henry Moses. 4s.

Points of Humour, No. II. illustrated by George Cruikshank. royal 8vo. 8s.

Picturesque Views on the Severn, from original Designs of the late Mr. Samuel Ireland. 2 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

The New Calliope, No, II. By John Buego. 7s.

A Companion to the Musical Assistant, containing all that is truly useful to the Theory and Practice of the Piano Forte. By Joseph Coggins. 8vo. 5s.

A Collection of Portraits of Shakspeare, by Mr. Boaden. 8vo. 15s.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains. By Don * * * *, Advocate of the Spanish Tribunals. Translated from the original Spanish MS. by Michael J. Quin, author of "A Visit to Spain in 1822 and 1823." 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The history of Ferdinand VII. is a valuable comment upon the system of absolute monarchy, and cannot be too widely disseminated. In studying his life, it is difficult to know whether to pity him as the most unfortunate, or to despise him as the most contemptible sovereign upon record. Born to a sceptre, he has been a slave from his infancy:—the slave of his mother and her paramour Godoy, the slave of Napoleon, the slave of Alexander, and the slave of the unprincipled men by whom he has been surrounded. In his earlier life all his actions, even down to the amusements of his leisure hours, were dictated to him by the Prince of the Peace. No sooner was he freed from this thraldom, than he threw himself into the power of Napoleon, rejoiced in the successes of the French over his own subjects, and congratulated King Joseph, in the warmest terms, on his accession to the throne of Spain. Restored at last, by the bravery of his subjects, to his crown, he became the instrument of the most ignorant and bigoted faction in the country—but it is useless to advert to events which must be fresh in the indignant memory of every one.

The Memoirs of Ferdinand VII. give a succinct and perspicuous narrative of the chief events of that wretched man's life, and are written in a liberal and tolerant spirit. After bringing down Ferdinand's history to the period of his restoration from his captivity in France, the narrative is divided into the following heads, containing much valuable information—Foreign relations—Government of the interior—Ecclesiastical affairs—France—War and Marine. At the conclusion a chapter is devoted to miscellaneous anecdotes.

Historical Life of Joanna of Sicily, Queen of Naples and Countess of Provence, with correlative details of the Literature and Manners of Italy and Provence in the 13th and 14th centuries. 2 vols. 8vo.

The subject of these volumes is a happy one, and has never yet been treated in our literature with the attention which it deserves. The period of the revival of Letters in Europe, is one of the most interesting epochs which the historian or the biographer can select; and it is singular that it should have been reserved for writers of the present day to introduce the subject to the English reader. It is only within the last thirty years, that the early literature of Italy has been made an object of study and research amongst our scholars; and, although much has been done towards illustrating those inquiries, there is yet ample room for further exertions. The French literati have employed themselves with great success in the field of Italian letters, and the works of De Sade, Sismondi, and Ginguené, prove how much information and amusement may be gleaned from that field. These writers have furnished the substratum of the present volumes, which contain an agreeable *melange* of history, biography, and literature. As a work of research, it has no very high pretensions, and the style is not altogether free from exceptions.

Memoirs of India, &c. from the Early Ages. By R. G. Wallace. 8vo. 14s.

The History of the Commonwealth of England, from the commencement of the Civil War to the Restoration of Charles II. By W. Godwin. 8vo. 14s.

History of the Literature of the South of Europe. By M. de Sismondi. Translated from the original with Notes. By Thomas Roscoe. Vols. III. and IV. completing the work. 1*l.* 8s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, &c. 8vo. 5s.

A Commentary on Mr. Clarkson's Pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Necessity of improving the Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies, with a View to their ultimate Emancipation." By the Rev. John Hampden. 8vo.

An Apology for West Indians, and Reflections on the Policy of Great Britain's interference in the internal Concerns of the West India Colonies. By F. G. Smyth, Esq. 8vo.

Emancipation; or Practical Advice to British Slave-holders, with Suggestions for the general Improvement of West India Affairs. By T. S. Winn. 8vo.

A Treatise on the Principles of the Usury Laws. By Robert Maugham. 8vo.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1824. By Sir G. L. Tuthill, Knt. M.D. 8vo. 7s.

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An Essay on the Blood, comprehending the chief circumstances which influence its Coagulation, &c. By Charles Scudamore, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 6s.

An Epitome of Chemistry, containing one hundred entertaining and instructive Experiments, &c. By the Rev. John Topham, M.A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Graces, or Literary Souvenir for 1824. 12s.

"The Graces" is another successful imitation of the German almanacks, and in a literary point of view has fair pretensions to public notice. Each month is introduced with some very pleasing lines, written in the stanza of L'Allegro, descriptive of the season. The illustrations are well executed, and the volume, on the whole, is certainly creditable to the taste of the publishers.

A Discourse delivered at Schenectady, before the New York Alpha, &c. By the Hon. De Witt Clinton, LL.D. New York. 1823. pp. 30.

This is an impressive and elegant discourse, addressed to a society for the promotion of knowledge and science, and is every way worthy of the individual whose name it bears. It contains a rapid view of the past state of the world in respect to intellectual knowledge; the revolution effected, and that will be effected, by that object of hatred to the Holy Alliance, the Press. It eulogises free governments, and prognosticates the destruction of the hydra Despotism by the light of public instruction. It alludes to the position of America, to the causes which have overturned ancient republics, (though, by the by, the dispersion of knowledge will not admit the same causes to operate in modern ones). Mr. Clinton next notices the physical and moral differences between the Northern and Southern States, and the existence of a spirit of hostility to the Union in some. Among the moral causes to be deprecated is Slavery, that cherishes "an anti-commercial and anti-manufacturing spirit, and at the same time produces a lofty sense of independence." Surely Mr. Clinton must have misapplied his phrase. Can "a lofty sense of independence" belong to the heartless, chilling race of slave-owners? We should rather think, that for this term should be substituted a proud spirit of overbearing haughtiness, that would trample on all social right, and exalt itself at the expense of the other part of the community, without regard to means—a lawless ambition, born amid oppression, dead to natural right, and incapable of harmonising with the body politic for the general good, if a tone of pride must be lowered, or a link of self-power broken. Mr. Clinton next notices the progress of science, the steam-engine, the names of Washington, Henry, Franklin, and others less known to the Old World than these immortal men. The extent and grand scale of nature in America is cursorily examined; and several living, or lately living characters, that do honour to America, and would do honour to any state, are enumerated. The address is written in a pure English style, which we wish was more attended to by a particular class of authors in America, as the writers and language of both countries have been, and must ever be, the properties of both), and we have perused it with much pleasure.

An Essay on the Relation of Cause and Effect in Refutation of the Opinions of Mr. Hume, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The West India Colonies: the calumnious misrepresentations of the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Clarkson, &c. examined and refuted. By James M'Queen. 8vo. 12s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Dubois' Epitome of Lamarck's Arrangement of Testacea. 8vo. 14s.

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Frederick Morland. By the author of "Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden." 2 vols. 12mo. 14s.

Scotch Novel Reading, or Modern Quackery, a Novel; really founded on Facts. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Ellen Ramsay, a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Joseph and his Brethren, a Scriptural Drama in Two Acts. By H. L. Howard. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

We feel inclined to speak very highly of this poem, which certainly exhibits no common powers. There are traces throughout it of a fine poetical spirit, and its diction is in general easy and rich. The style might even be considered too much ornamented, and there is occasionally a want of simplicity in the laboured and uncommon phrases which the author introduces. He has evidently formed himself upon the model of our older writers, and some passages have apparently been suggested by his admiration of Shakspeare. The story which he has chosen (the beautiful one of Joseph and his brethren,) gives considerable scope to his talents, of which the following description of the influence of woman will give a favourable idea.

"All matters that are greater than ourselves
Do trace their secret graces to our hands.
For glory captains struggle in the fight,
And play against the bulwark of the foe
Th' o'erbrowing engines in the stubborn siege;
But love doth brace the garland on his head,
Making proud victory sweeter than it is.
What warlike prince did doff his laurel yet
But he did cast it in some fair maid's lap,
Saying 'My greatness I commit to thee,
Mistress of it, and me, and my proud heart!'
He who has won whate'er he still desired,
Strewing his path with flowers of sweet success;
Is yet a poor and melancholic man,
Sad as a beggar craving in a porch,
Being denied the woman he does love.
Love doth attach on independency:
Bravery of suits, enriching the bright eye;
Sweetness of person, pleasure in discourse,
And all those causes why men love themselves;
Nay, even high offices, renown and praise,
Greatness of name, honour of men's regard,
Power and state, and sumptuous array,
Do pay a tribute at the lips of love;
Fetching their freshness and their darling grace

From woman's approbation; waiting still
Close to her elbow till she please to smile
Upon the cause whereof the man is proud,
And say that it is well."

Australia, with other Poems. By Thomas K. Hervey, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo. 6s.

Amongst the many volumes of minor poems which begin to make their appearance as the Spring advances, the present little collection will be found by no means undeserving of attention. It contains, especially amongst the miscellaneous pieces at the conclusion, many highly pleasing passages, which, if they do not entitle the writer to rank amongst the more distinguished poets, are yet exceedingly creditable to his talents and his taste. The following lines from the commencement of a short poem, "written on quitting some friends," exhibit considerable powers of versification, and of poetical diction.

"As one—who leaves some blessed isle,
Where youth's unclouded hours were past;
Where all around him wore a smile,
Too bright, too rainbow-like, to last;
Where beauty haunted every bower,
And fragrance breathed from every flower;
And heaven shed a softer hue
On all that slept beneath its blue:
—Roams through each well-known sunny glade,
And visits every leafy shade;
And sighs o'er every floweret's bell
That fancy hallows with a spell;
And strives to bid adieu, in vain,
To all he ne'er may see again;
And, like a phantom, wanders still
Through every vale, o'er every hill,
In every grove, by every stream,
Each blent with childhood's golden dream;
Long lingering, with a fond distress,
To weep above their loveliness;
And sighing, as remembrance brings
The thousand thoughts upon its wings,
That over all have sweetly thrown
A milder magic of their own.
While oft a tear, (and oh! in heaven,
That murmuring tear shall be forgiven!)
Will from his heavy eye-lid start;
As fancy whispers to his heart,
That summer suns shall brightly smile
Upon his own beloved isle;
And flowers as fondly shall exhale
Their incense to the passing gale;
And violet vales and woodbine bowers
Shall consecrate the moonlight hours;
And whispering streams still glide away
Beneath the calm and holy ray,
Unerring as the path of duty,
Yet graceful as the step of beauty,
'Mid blossom'd banks and greenwood groves;
—When far from him the land he loves;
When, unto him, that witching scene
Shall be—as though it ne'er had been."

Rural Hours, a Poem. By Garrit Furman. New York. 8vo. p. 70.

This little volume, which is neatly printed and adorned with vignettes, is sent forth without any pretensions to authorship. The writer is one of those who has amused hours stolen from mercantile pursuits, and spent upon his farm, in turning into verse the most prominent scenes of rural life. We are rejoiced to find, that in so young, though great and rapidly increasing a nation, temporary relaxations from concerns which must occupy unceasingly the time of those who do not make literature an affair of life, are thus elegantly and pleasingly devoted. In point of merit in composition, this volume will not compete with many others of its compatriots; but it is worthy perusal, and was, no doubt, an acceptable present to the friends of the author, for whom principally it was submitted to the press.

The Odes of Pindar, in English Prose, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

The Grave of the Suicide, the Parting Kiss, and other Poems. By Maria Sophia. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Il Pastore Incantato; or the Enchanted Shepherd, a Drama; Pompeii, and other Poems. By a Student of the Temple. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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The very ingenious author of the Conversations on Chemistry, Political Economy, &c. has given deserved popularity to this style of writing, which possesses considerable attractions for young readers. The writer of the present volume has well applied it to the illustration and explanation of the Old Testament, many portions of which require the aid of a skilful commentator, to render them properly intelligible to children. The "Conversations on the Bible" contain a judicious selection from the contents of the sacred volume, elucidated by occasional remarks, and by references to the best authors who have written on the subject.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

Researches in the South of Ireland, illustrative of the Scenery, Architectural Remains, and the Manners and Superstitions of the Peasantry, &c. By T. Crofton Croker. 4to.

Mr. Crofton Croker's "Researches" are an agreeable miscellany of all kinds of information, historical, topographical, statistical, antiquarian, and literary. He appears to have rambled through Ireland, and through books relating to Ireland, for the purpose of collecting the most entertaining matter which presented itself to his eye and he has accordingly produced a volume; with a great deal of what is called light reading in it. Ireland, in her traditions and her misfortunes, in the singular and interesting character of her people, and in the beauty of her scenery, affords ample materials for the pen of the tourist, which have not been overlooked by Mr. Croker, who has, however, wisely abstained from touching upon the debateable ground of politics. In the Appendix is contained a highly interesting narrative, or journal, written by a lady during the Rebellion of 1798. The volume is ornamented with many lithographic prints of scenery, and some curious woodcuts of antiquities, &c.

The following is the account given by Mr. C. of what, in the technical language of undertakers, is called "performing a funeral."

"An Irish funeral procession will present to the English traveller a very novel and singular aspect. The coffin is carried on an open hearse, with a canopy supported by four pillars, not unlike the car used at Lord Nelson's funeral; it is adorned with several devices in gold, and drawn by four horses, and is, perhaps, more impressive to the beholder, than the close caravan-like conveyance used in England; but what is gained in solemnity by the principal feature, is suddenly destroyed by the incongruity of the rest of the train, generally composed of a few post-chaises, the drivers in their daily costume of a long great coat and slouched hat. In addition to these, I have seen a gig in which the clergyman (I imagine, by his being equipped in a white scarf and hat-band) drove a friend; afterwards came a crowd of persons of all descriptions on foot. No noise, no lamentations were to be heard; but the figure in the flowing white scarf brandishing his whip, gave it, at a little distance, very much the effect of an electioneering procession.

"The open hearse is common throughout Ireland, and that used by the poorer classes becomes perfectly grotesque, from the barbarous paintings of saints and angels with which it is bedizened. The concourse of persons who attend the funeral of an opulent farmer, or a resident landlord, is prodigious. Not only those to whom the deceased was known, but every one who meets the procession, turns to accompany it, let his haste be ever so great, for a mile or two, as nothing is accounted more unlucky, or unfriendly, than to neglect doing so.

"The funeral of a gentleman acknowledged as the head of a clan (now an event of rare occurrence, and almost solely confined to the county Kerry) is one of those sights it is impossible to behold without feeling sublime sensations. The vast multitude, winding through some romantic defile, or trailing along the base of a wild mountain, while the chorus of the death-song, coming fitfully upon the breeze, is raised by a thousand voices. On a closer view, the aged nurse is seen sitting on the hearse beside the coffin, with her body bent over it; her actions dictated by the most violent grief, and her head completely enveloped in the deep hood of her large cloak, which falls in broad and heavy folds, producing altogether a most mysterious and awful figure.

"Then at every cross-road, such roads being considered symbolic of their faith, there is a general halt; the men uncover their heads, and a prayer is offered up for the soul of their departed chief.

"The Irish funeral howl is notorious; and although this vociferous expression of grief is on the decline, there is still, in the less civilized parts of the country, a strong attachment to the custom, and many may yet be found who are keeners or mourners for the dead by profession."

The History of Lyme-Regis, Dorset, from the earliest periods to the present day. By G. Roberts. 12mo. 7s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Mémoires de S. A. S. Louis Antoine Philippe d'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, Prince du Sang. 1 vol. 8vo. (Memoirs of Louis Antoine d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, and Prince of the Blood.)

Amongst the numerous memoirs that have appeared relative to the eventful epoch of the Revolution, these are far from being the least interesting or remarkable; not only on account of the rank and unmerited misfortunes of the writer, but also from the sentiments they contain and the style and manner in which they are written. The Duke de Montpensier, brother to the present Duke of Orleans, was like him educated by Madame de Genlis, according, in some measure, to the system of education traced by J. J. Rousseau in his Emile. When the French territory was menaced by foreign force in 1792, he entered the service and was present at the action of Valmy, where his coolness and intrepidity, remarkable in one so young, drew forth the eulogiums of General Kellerman: he distinguished himself also at the memorable battle of Jemmappes, after which he passed to the army of Italy, then commanded by General Biron (the celebrated Duke de Lauzun); but in April 1793, in consequence of a decree against all the members of the Bourbon family, he was arrested at Nice, and sent prisoner to Marseilles, where he was confined in the fortress of Notre Dame de la Garde, together with his father, his brother the Count de Beaujolais, aged 14, the Duchess of Bourbon, and the Prince of Conti. The present memoirs are entirely confined to a detailed account of the captivity of himself, his brother, and the Prince of Conti, in the fortress during forty-three months, a great part of which time they passed in strict confinement, and separated from each other, in dark, damp, and infected dungeons. After se

severe and protracted a detention, the Duke de Montpensier and his brother were allowed to embark for America, upon the express stipulation that their eldest brother, the Duke of Orleans, who was then at Hamburgh, should also exile himself to that country, a condition to which he with generous alacrity consented. They arrived in America at the commencement of the year 1797, quitted it for England in 1801, where in 1807 the Duke de Montpensier fell a victim to a pulmonary complaint, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Limited as the sphere of observation must have been within the precincts of a dungeon and a fortress, yet has the Duke de Montpensier succeeded, by the simplicity, sincerity, and vividness of his narrative, in rendering these memoirs extremely interesting. Although a great portion of the book is necessarily taken up with the sad details of the numberless restrictions, hardships, and insults, to which he and his brother were subjected, yet these are from time to time relieved by most amusing descriptions of the ludicrous manners and conduct of the old Prince de Conti, who carried with him into his dungeon all the formal and old-fashioned fopperies of the court of Louis XV., which at times gave rise to scenes so irresistibly comic, that the Duke of Montpensier and his brother were often forced to forget his rank, his age, his and their own unfortunate and perilous situation, and indulge in loud and continued laughter. This firm adherent to the old regime, at least of the toilet, had, though living in a dungeon where he could scarcely see his hand at arm's-length, his hair put into *papillotes* every night, and passed every morning from two to three hours in arranging his person and dress. Alluding to these and other peculiarities, the Duke de Montpensier thus expresses himself.—"The Prince de Conti placed us at every moment, in spite of ourselves, in the most strange position—his age, his misfortunes, his fears, excited our interest; but his language, his lamentations, the ludicrous contrast that his costume, manners, and habits presented, when compared with the state to which we were reduced, provoked at times the most irresistible laughter. It was impossible to see him, without at the same time pitying and laughing at him." A frightful scene of a massacre, which took place in the fortress on the 6th June, 1795, in which upwards of eighty persons were sabred, shot, or burned, is described with great force and truth of colouring. Also the unsuccessful attempt of the Duke to escape, by means of a rope from his window, but which broke when he was thirty feet from the ground;—he fell and fractured his leg, and had to remain for two hours up to his middle in water, during a November night, and in a state of intense anguish, till he was picked up by a boat that happened to pass by. In a word, this history of a forty-three months' incarceration, has all the interest and charm of a romance, and that without being indebted for it to any exaggeration of sentiment, or declamatory lamentations. The facts are stated with straightforward and manly simplicity. There is no attempt at authorship, or high-flying lordly indignation. The writer seems to have borne his misfortunes like a man; and if this book be a faithful transcript of his feelings, of which it has all the appearance, it gives the most favourable impression, both of his head and heart.

Napoleon jugé par lui-même, &c. Par M. Le Baron Massias. (Napoleon judged by Himself. By M. Le Baron Massias.)

This, certainly, is one of the most successful efforts at an impartial estimate of the character of Napoleon that has yet appeared. The author is neither an all-adoring partisan, nor a wilfully blind and inveterate enemy of the extraordinary being whose good and bad qualities have so intensely fixed the attention of the world. Baron Massias seems to have sincerely sought, in his analysis, to divest the commendations partly due to Napoleon, of the false glare of flattery and enthusiasm, at the same time that he endeavours to purify the censures he really merited, from the exaggerations of calumny and hatred. In many instances he has accomplished this difficult task in a very satisfactory manner. In a rapid and animated recapitulation, he has brought together all the principal events in the life of Napoleon, and endeavoured, with no little keenness of observation, to explain the nature of that extraordinary genius, or bent of mind, which produced or controlled them. After reducing to its real value, what Bonaparte said of himself, or what has been said of him in the manuscripts of Saint Helena, the author proceeds to weigh the judgments passed upon him in the Memorial and Memoirs of Saint Helena; and in doing this, while he makes every fair allowance for the honourable sentiments of attachment which rendered Count Las Cases a partial judge, he at the same time refutes his bold assertions as to the liberalism of his hero, the excellence of his government, the independence of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, evidently intimating, that liberty had little to deplore in the loss of one, who was her enemy, not only from principle, but, as it would appear, from instinct. The author submits to the same impartial balance the exaggerated accusations of Madame de Stael, and reduces them, as nearly as possible, to the standard of truth. Amongst other interesting pieces in the Appendix, is a character of Napoleon, published by M. Massias in 1798; and another, relative to the death of the Duke d'Enghien, which is particularly curious, as the author was, at the time of that event, envoy at the court of the Grand Duke of Baden, from whose territories the unfortunate prince was forcibly carried away. Baron Massias, it appears, did every thing in his power to prevent this unjustifiable proceeding, and had even the courage to write to Napoleon, and tell him that he had been deceived in that affair.

Napoleon, poème, en 10 Chants. Philadelphia, 1823. 8vo. (Napoleon, a Poem, in 10 Cantos.)

This poem is said to be the composition of one of the brothers of that great name which lately filled the world with astonishment, and is destined to astonish posterity with its achievements. The preface states that the author makes no pretensions to the sublime, but that his object has been to glance rapidly over the military achievements of Napoleon, and to give a record of his brilliant career. The justification of his hero is, of course, the writer's object. From the Siege of Toulon to the return of Napoleon from Egypt, or during his generalship, the passing events and crimes of the Revolution are alluded to, when men

" Au nom des droits de l'homme, égorgeaients les humains."

And after a hurried recitation of these, the poet proceeds to the time when France was governed by the Directory, in the year 3:—

" ——Système indigeste et sans art—
Triste amas d'élémens, rassemblés au hasard !"

—the delivery of Italy, the peace of Campo-Formio, the Egyptian Expedition and battles, the Siege of St. Jean d'Acre, where

" Assiégeans et assiégés, tout semble être invincible."

This siege is the worst written part of the poem, as it is the longest. The battle of Aboukir is then described, and that of the Nile and Nelson. A vision seen by Napoleon before one of the pyramids warns him of the state of France. He returns; and the Consulate and Marengo are described but in feeble verse, unworthy the achievements. A tiresome detail is then given of the Republic during the Consulate, and the most minute events are tediously recorded. Then succeeds the period when the saviour of France is elevated to the monarchy:

" Ce choix est consacré par le vœu de la France."

In the three following cantos the battles are reviewed down to the end of the Russian Campaign. The poet copies the staff reports in all their dry exactitude, as far as the measure of his verse will permit him to do so. In the 4th canto, however, there is an episode of considerable merit: it is the interview between the Emperor of France and Maria Louisa at Schoenbrunn. The 6th canto exhibits Napoleon and his friends taking shelter in a cavern at Grodno, which is represented as the temple of Destiny. In his sleep he sees on the walls the fate of Miltiades, Leonidas, Pompey, Cæsar, &c. &c. The Genius of the place counsels him to redouble his vigilance to free himself from danger. This should have preceded the canto of the Russian Campaign, instead of following it. The 7th canto recounts the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814; the most extraordinary, brilliant, and astonishing, in point of military talent, perhaps ever exhibited. It finishes with the abdication of its hero:

" Son trone en s'écoulant n'ébranle point son ame."

The 9th canto treats of the battle of Waterloo, in which Lord Wellington is styled

" Le sage Wellington, le nouveau Fabius."

The 10th and last canto conducts Napoleon to St. Helena, and exhibits him, as he was, as great in his verses as in his victories. His death is touchingly described, and with it concludes the poem.

C'est quand l'astre du jour achevait sa carrière
Que le grand capitaine a fermé la paupière—
A ce fatal spectacle, éperdu, furieux,
L'aigle d'un cri perçant fit retentir les cieux ;
Mais loin qu'il songe à fuir cette terre sacrée,
Il garde de son Roi la cendre révérée—
Elle est au pied d'un saule, où souvent la valeur
Lui payera le tribut d'une juste douleur.

* * * * * *

Quand le navigateur visitera ce port,
Ces monts que l'héros illustra par sa mort,
Il lui pardonnera les erreurs d'une vie
Qu'immortaliseront la gloire et le génie.

* * * * * *

Voyageurs qui cherchez, sur la terre et les flots,
Des temples, des palais, des cités, des tombeaux,
Vestiges imposans de la grandeur humaine,
Gardez-vous d'oublier la roche de Sainte Hélène !
C'est là que vous verrez, dans un affreux désert,
Le plus grand monument que le monde ait offert !
L'aigle vous guidera sur ces roches funèbres :
Là, soit pendant le jour, soit pendant les ténèbres,
Il veille, et l'œil fixé sur ce sombre tableau,
D'Hercule, en gémissant, révèle le tombeau."

It may easily be seen, that, as a work of poetry, the present cannot rank very high. The name of the writer's hero and of the writer himself, are the circumstances most calculated to make it noticed. There is, however, a philosophic spirit diffused through it, and a tone of sadness honourable to the writer's heart. Some lines and thoughts here and there possess great merit; but, as a whole, it will be viewed more as the labour of an honest and ingenious man, than of a true poet. It may but be denominated a short poetical history, in which verse has been preferred to prose, because the subject was poetical, and because the hero, whatever were his errors, and the troops who followed him, deserved a poet's record. They were at least inflexible in their defence of their country; a virtue the present autocrats of Europe are labouring to eradicate from the hearts of every people, that they may more readily enslave them.

Die Anthropologie als Wissenschaft, &c. (Anthropology considered as a Science. By Joseph Hillebrand, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Heidelberg. Mayence. 8vo.)

The science of man has become an object of study in Germany among the most enlightened men. The present writer divides his treatise into three parts. In the first he treats of the knowledge of man in general, or his situation among other beings and in nature. The second part embraces anthropology, properly so called, or the science of man in particular; which is divided into two heads, somatology and psychology. Under the first of these, the author examines natural existence from the latest results of the anatomy, physiology, and natural history of man. Under the second he analyses the science of psychology, and examines the soul in its different spheres of action, under the titles of the theory of the soul, of sensibility, of the heart, of the mind, and of the relations between the soul and body. He then considers dreams, somnambulism, and mental maladies. In the third part of his work he lays open the theory of the mental culture of man, or what is styled pragmatic anthropology. Under this head he examines the general theory; the cultivation of the mind, what are the different destinations of man, what auxiliary means offer themselves towards this object, and what is its end. He then details the progress of knowledge or instruction, the history of society among the principal nations of the East, of Europe ancient and modern, &c.; the general result of all as respects humanity, history, and philosophy. This is only a rude sketch of a massy and instructing work, displaying much labour and thought, and abounding in interest.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Rev. JAMES BERESFORD, M. A. has in the press The Cross and the Crescent; an heroic metrical Romance, partially founded on Madame Cottin's beautiful Tale, "Mathilde."

A translation of M. DUPIN'S work on the Commercial power of Great Britain—a work which supplies a variety of details to the Statesman, the Merchant, and the Man of Science, heretofore uncollected in this country, is announced for early publication by Mr. KNIGHT.

Mr. WIFFEN has completed his Translation of Tasso, and it is in a state of great forwardness at the press.

The Rev. CHARLES SWAN (late of Catherine Hall, Cambridge) will publish next month a Translation with original Notes, and the Preliminary Observations of Warton and Douce, of "Gesta Romanorum," or Entertaining Moral Stories invented by the Monks as a Fireside Recreation, and commonly applied in their discourses from the pulpit, whence the most celebrated of our own Poets and others, from the earliest times, have extracted their plots.

A new Work on European Scenery, by CAPTAIN BATTY of the Grenadier Guards, is preparing for publication; comprising a selection of Sixty of the most Picturesque Views on the Rhine and Maine, in Belgium and in Holland.

The Life of Shakspeare, with Essays on the originality of his Dramatic Plots and Characters, and on the Ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages; by AUGUSTINE SKOTTOWE, 1 vol. 8vo. is in the press. The Author's object is to compare the Dramas of Shakspeare and their sources, and to present all the scattered information which the general reader can require beyond the common Glossarial Index and Notes.

East and West Indies.—With a view to the establishment of a centre of information and intercourse, for the accommodation of gentlemen connected with the affairs of the East and West Indies, and America, in the Western parts of the metropolis, arrangements have been made by the advice, and with the assistance, of gentlemen long resident in those parts of the British Empire, for supplying the New Reading Rooms, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, with the East and West Indian and American Papers, Pamphlets, and other Works, to which, together with the daily London, and Weekly Country Papers, the Magazines, Reviews, Literary and Scientific Journals, &c. &c. and an extensive Library, Subscribers will have, at all times, free access.

The Witch Finder. A Romance. By the Author of "The Lollards," "Monks of Leadenhall," &c. is nearly ready for publication, in 3 vols.

Conversations on Geography and Astronomy; illustrated with plates, woodcuts, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

A volume is about to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled, Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Richard Wilson, R. A.; with some account of his Life, and remarks upon the style of his Landscapes, and Landscape Painting in general, exhibiting the pleasures and advantages to be derived from the Study of Nature and the Fine Arts. Arranged by T. WRIGHT, esq. 1 vol. with Plates.

The Second Part of Pathological Researches in Medicine, by J. R. FARRE, M.D. is preparing for the press.

A new Work on the Discoveries of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, with some Geographical Corrections of Mungo Park's last Travels in Africa, will shortly be published.

A small volume is nearly ready for publication, entitled, The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland: or an inquiry into the State of the Public Journals, chiefly as respects their moral and political influence.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford, has in the press, Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis; or an Account of the results of various experiments on the produce and fattening properties of different grasses and other plants used as the food of the more valuable domestic animals. Instituted by the Duke of Bedford.

Mr. J. F. BARHAM has in contemplation a supplementary pamphlet to his Considerations on the Abolition of Negro Slavery, and the means of practically effecting it.

Sir HENRY HEATHCOTE, Capt. R. N. has in the press a Treatise on Stay-sails, for the purpose of intercepting wind between the square-sails of ships and other square-sailed vessels: illustrated by suitable diagrams and plates.

Mr. BOWDLER is preparing Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, adapted for Families and young persons, by the omission of objectionable passages.

Mr. LOUDON is getting ready a second edition of his Encyclopedia of Gardening.

An Introduction to Practical Astronomy; containing tables, recently computed, for facilitating the reduction of celestial observations; and a popular ex-

planation of their construction and use, by the Rev. W. PEARSON, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Treasurer to the Astronomical Society of London, 2 vols. royal quarto, is in the press.

The Sixth Volume is expected immediately of the Personal Narrative of M. DE HUMBOLDT's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804. Translated by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, under the immediate inspection of the author.

Mrs. FRANCES PARKE is about to publish a volume, entitled Domestic Duties; containing Instructions to young Married Ladies on the management of their households, and the regulation of their conduct in the various relations and duties of married life.

A great improvement has just been effected in Short-hand, by engrafting the vowels and liquid consonants on the other consonants; and is expected eventually to supersede all former Systems.

Early in April will be published, Observations on the Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck; illustrated by Cases and Engravings. By ALLAN BURNS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, Glasgow. A new Edition, with a Life of the Author, and an Appendix, containing additional Cases and Observations. By GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1 to February 29, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Feb. 1	27	45	29,86	stat.	Feb. 16	25	40	29,52	29,49
2	25	40	29,95	30,04	17	25	41	29,38	29,31
3	25	40	30,03	29,87	18	28	46	29,25	29,34
4	28	46	29,63	29,67	19	28	46	29,35	29,33
5	33	42	29,69	29,79	20	37	43	29,39	29,54
6	31	43	29,89	30,02	21	34	42	29,64	29,86
7	39	50	30,01	30,09	22	31	47	29.77	29,79
8	44	54	30,09	30,23	23	31	44	29,89	29,88
9	44	53	30,26	30,39	24	31	41	29,90	29,70
10	32	53	30,32	30,15	25	35	47	29,73	29,69
11	35	46	30,18	30,21	26	41	30	29,70	29,62
12	30	48	29,98	29,49	27	40	33	29,54	stat.
13	30	45	29,26	28.95	28	43	32	29,67	29,77
14	30	43	28,79	29,15	29	41	34	29,80	29,83
15	32	42	29,28	29,49					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE effect of rain or frost, wind or snow, has such a decided preponderance over rural economy, and the transitions of the vegetable creation during the process from seminal inhumation to the perfection of the grain, that it is almost impossible to report 'how speeds the plough, or swells the leafy plant,' without making some allusion to the weather; although it may be presumed we shall be little entitled to thanks for our information, whether it rained to-day, or froze the day before. At all events, we have as much claim to belief as the shade of Francis Moore, for the sage prognostication, that there will be "a little snow at the beginning of next December, succeeded by frost and cold winds!" Now, as no one has been blinded with March dust, it is scarcely necessary to remark that the last has been a lowery month; consequently somewhat uncongenial to the labours of the husbandman, and, as the old proverb would insinuate, unpromising to the prospects of the future harvest. Nevertheless, the quantity of rain has not been sufficient to materially obstruct the due course of spring sowings; though, upon clayey and tenacious soils, the work is not so well performed as it would have been under more genial circumstances;—neither is the wheat plant so promising and luxuriant as might have been expected from the mildness of the season: on the contrary, although there is no actual deficiency to any considerable extent, yet it does in many places present a weak and spiry blade, that by no means indicates eventual productiveness.

Hay is moderately plentiful; clover and nonsuch layers well planted and in good condition; and winter tares vigorously

luxuriant; so that there is no reason to anticipate any want of spring feed for cattle.

Turnips are becoming rather scarce; but as oil-cake and other artificial food have been generally resorted to for some weeks past, the cattle-market has stood in no need of an abundant supply of prime and well-fed beasts.

Meat and corn-markets are each a trifle lower in price; and, as the malting season is fast drawing to a conclusion, it may be questioned if barley will again surmount its depreciation. But it is expected that a stimulus will be communicated to the wheat-trade by the holders of bonded corn, previous to the 15th of May next, in order, if possible, to push the average beyond the limits prescribed for excluding that grain from the market, before the probable depression that another harvest may occasion shall prolong its doom to a still more distant period.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 14th, 67*s* 7*d*—21st, 66*s* 8*d*—28th, 64*s* 7*d*—March 6th, 65*s* 7*d*

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	4*d*	to	4*s*	4*d*
Mutton	2	8	to	3	8
Veal	3	4	to	5	0
Pork	2	8	to	5	0
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES. Spitalfields, p. ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l* 10*s*	to	0*l* 0*s*		
Ware	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	5	to	3	10
Scotch Reds	3	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 95s to 110s—New, 60s to 75s 0d—Clover, Old, 110s to 120s—Inf. 80s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 48s.

St. James's.—Old Hay, 72s to 120s—Clover, 90s to 126s—Straw, 39s to 52s.

Whitechapel.—Clover, 100s to 128s—Hay, 80s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 26th ult. 94¼ ⅜. New Four per Cent. 106⅛ ¾. Imperial Three per Cent. 94½. India Bonds 78 pm. 2d. Exchequer Bills 51 54 pm. Consols for Account 94⅛ ⅞. Bank for Account 245¼ ½. Lottery Tickets 25*l*. 19*s*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 22d March, 1824.

The daily increasing transactions in foreign funds, together with the various new loans which are continually brought forward, and the present favourable disposition of the public for such investments, occupy so large a portion of the speculator's attention, that our market for colonial goods remains neglected and void of interest. Nothing has been done since last month in Colonial Produce but what was absolutely required for immediate consumption; and as our stock on hand and our prospects of arrivals, exceed by far the quantities so required, prices in general have undergone a further decline, and remain flat.

Of Coffee very little has been brought forward in public sales, in which the proprietors have not been compelled to withdraw the greatest proportion, with a view to support prices, which are in consequence more or less nominal. St. Domingo, although quoted at 70*s*. to 72*s*. would not fetch above 64*s*. to 68*s*. Jamaica, of which the crop is reported to be extremely abundant, has declined about 4*s*. to 5*s*. per cwt. and good ordinary realized but 62*s*. to 65*s*. Our present stock of West India Coffee is computed at 9000 hhds. and 17,900 bags and barrels. The same dulness of the article as experienced here, prevails also in the Continental markets.

Sugar.—Anticipating lower prices, both refiners and grocers have of late bought but very sparingly of this article, which remains much neglected. Prices, however, have not much altered as yet, and are a shade below those specified last month.

Rum.—The enquiry for this article has relaxed, and a decline of 2*d*. to 3*d*. per gal. taken place. Jamaica, 20 per cent. overproof, 2*s*. to 2*s*. 1*d*. Leeward Island, 1*s*. 6*d*. 1*s*. 7*d*. per gal.

Indigo remains much in demand, and good qualities realize 2*s*. 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb. advance on the prices of the January sale. It is supposed that these qualities will obtain still higher prices at the ensuing sale in April, in consequence of the failure of the crop of them in Bengal, the total produce being estimated but at 75,000 maunds.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding large arrivals of this article at Liverpool, which within a fortnight amount to 50,000 bales, the demand for this article is improving, and prices are rather firmer. Of East India our total stock has declined to 88,000 bales. Bengal, 5¼*d*. to 6¾*d*. Surate 5⅜*d*. to 7¼*d*. Madras 5⅞*d*. to 6⅜*d*. Bowed Georgia 7¼ to 9*d*. Pernamb. 10¾ to 11¼*d*.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 17, TO MARCH 13, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, J. Harrow-alley, furrier (Nicholls, Bennet-street
Andrews, R. P. Portsea, carpenter (Hoskins, Gosport
Aspinall, T. Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, stone-merchants (Stocks, Halifax
Berron, J. Allensmore, farmer (Gough, Hereford
Cannon, W. Molyneux-street, grocer (Huchison, Crown-court
Chadwick, J. Holborn-hill, watchmaker (Niblett, Cushion-court
Clark, W. Manchester, victualler (Vernon
Colbert, W. R. Maidstone, brewer (Bentlam and Son, Freeman's-court
Compton, P. A. Beckenham, farmer (Griffith, High-street
Cooke, J. Frome Selwood
Cooper, H. Commercial-place, carpenter (Orril and Leader, Wormwood-street
Cranzar, J. Sloane-street, merchant (Turner, Percy-street
Crossfield, E. M. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Stratham and Leicester
Crouther, W. Islington, apothecary (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle
Daffarn, W. Reading, coach-master (Cook and Hunter, Clement's Inn
Daubney, T. Portsea, grocer (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Davies, L. and Dorlin, J. T. Liverpool, timber-merchants (Leather, Liverpool
De Luna Amoro Garcia, Water-lane, merchant (Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Dorrington, W. Cornhill, broker (James, Walbrook
Douglass, D. & M. Judd-street, linen-drapers (Charnock, Gray's-Inn Road
Eldershaw, J. Hampton, linen-draper (Gilbank, Coleman-street
Ellis, W. Liverpool, draper (Mawdesley, Liverpool
Elverston, C. E. Ilford, linen-draper (Hurst, Milk-street
Fox, T. & Brodribb, J. D. bristol, tallow-chandlers (Rowden, Aldermanbury
George, J. M. Horsham, druggist (Russel and Son
Gillibrand, W. Bolton le Moors, plumber (Mather
Glover, T. Lomas, R. Dethick, J. Green, J. and Oakden, J. Rodaley, flax-manufacturers (Moss, Derby
Green, T. Lockersby, miller (Footner, Romsey
Hancock, J. Westbury, shopkeeper (Gregory, Bristol
Hawkins, J. and S. Claypole Mill, millers (Payne, Nottingham
Higgins, J. Gloucester, horse-dealer (Morgan, Ely-place
Holder, S. Brick-lane, Whitechapel, oilman (Hodgson & Burton, Salisbury-street
Hitchcock, G. Leicester, hosier (Lowdham and Greaves
Holmes, J. Liverpool, merchant (Deane
Hood, W. Hardley, and T. London, merchants (Elswood, Bungay
Howard, J. and T. and N. Haughton, hat makers (William, Manchester
Hulton, W. sen. Bolton, money-scrivener (Norris, John-street, Bedford row
Humphries, W. Nunney, innholder (Tiley, Frome
Jackson, A. Hillgrove-street, baker (Goolden, Bristol
Jeffreys, W. Regent's quadrant, painter (Price, Lincoln's Inn
Johnson, T. Heanor, Derby, victualler (Cursham, Nottingham
King, F. Warwick, upholsterer (Evans and Shearman, Hatton-garden
Lamb, S. Cheapside, hatter (Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn
Leak, T. Helpringham, victualler (Forbes, Sleaford
Levy, H. and L. Basing-lane, warehousemen (Andrews, Great Winchester-street
Lockington, C. Commercial-place, City-road, oilman (Huchison, Crown-court
M'Adam, W. Leicester, draper (Wood, Manchester
Mallyon, J. Chatham, victualler (White and Miller, Goodhurst
Matson, W. and C. Water-lane, wine-merchants (Patterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Messenger, C. Oxford, cabinet-maker (Rackstrow
Milne, J. Liverpool, plumber (Mason
Morgan, J. J. Commercial road East, carpenter (Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street
Murray, J. Manchester, builder (Millgate
Needham, E. Macclesfield, ironmonger (Eccles and Co. Manchester
Newsome, W. Dunster-court, merchant (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Nokes, E. Norwich, merchant (Parkinson and Staff
Nunn, R. and Fisher, T. Grub-street, timber-merchants (Spence and Desbrough
Oakley, T. Poole, coal-merchant (Crabb, Blandford
Peterkin, T. Gill-street, baker (Eyles, Worship street
Pickworth, H. Cursitor-street, coal merchant (Gee, Salisbury-street, Strand
Pool, W. Honduras-wharf, coal-merchant (Russen, Crown-court
Preen, J. Worcester, silk mercer (Willis and Dicken
Price, S. Trowbridge, grocer (Push, Trowbridge
Pritchard, R. Regent-circus, dressing-case-maker (Laurence, Dean's-court
Riley, W. Birchwood, coal-merchant (Moore, Lincoln
Robson, W. Newcastle on Tyne, butcher (Stooker, Newark
Rooker, F. Manchester, and Watt, J. Preston, cotton-manufacturers (Norris
Skidmore, J. Sheffield, scissor-manufacturer (Greaves
Smith, T. Hayes, cattle-dealer (Salmon, Croydon
Southwark, W. Sharples, whitster (Knowles, Bolton le Moors
Stokes, T. sen. Welsh Pool, flannel manufacturer (Teece, Shrewsbury
Timbrell, W. T. Bermondsey square, worsted-manufacturer (Sheppard and Co. Cloak-lane
Trewent, W. Pembroke, draper (Daniel, Bristol
Twitty, W. Manchester, shopkeeper (Makinson, Manchester
Wakeman, T. Fleet-market, stationer (Brough, Shoreditch
Waistell, M. Conduit-street, dress-maker (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Walker, W. Charles-street, haberdasher (Smith, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital
Wettman, J. Liverpool, merchant (Norris
West, H. Worthing, linen-draper (Richardson, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Wilson, J. Borough road, carpenter (Brooking, Lombard-street
Wolff, A. M. King's Arms yard, merchant (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane
Yeoman, B. and Cooke, T. Frome Selwood, clothiers (Miller

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

The Royal Burgh of Lochmaben
J. Johnston, cattle-dealer at Plumdon, near Annan
D. Law, innkeeper, Kinross Green
White and Co. brewers, Perth
J. Darling, manufacturer at Cumledge Mill, near Dunse
Gibb and Muir, merchants, Glasgow
Ambrose Clark, vintner, Dumfries
J. Williamson, merchant, Leith
W. Johnstone, draper in Biggar

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS, J. Union-street, April 6
Agnew, A. Great Yarmouth, April 2
Allen, M. Gayle, April 1
Baker, J. Crutched-friars, April 3
Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford, March 23
Barrow, R. & T. Liverpool, March 1
Barton, J. Freckenham, March 11
Bates, W. and Jones, W. Bridgnorth, March 30
Bedford, R. St. Martin's le Grand, March 27
Benbow, T. Broomyard, March 18
Bosher, W. Aldersgate-street, April 3
Bovill J. and De Witte, G. J. Commercial Chambers, March 13
Boyle, E. Leicester-square, March 16
Burge, J. Bristol, April 1
Burn, J. Lothbury, March 27
Carter, M. Alverstoke, March 26
Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road, March 20
Chittenden, E. Ashford, March 10
Clancy, J. York, March 22
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, Mar. 13
Dalgarins, P. and Winslow, E. St. Mary at Hill, April 3
Davis, R. Low Fess, April 1
Dawson, J. Liverpool, May 4
Dodd, J. and W. Kirkoswald, Mar. 17
Dove, T. Malden, March 27
Douglas, J. Russel, D. and W. Fleet-street, March 30
Dow, J. Rhodes Well, March 27
Dowman, T. and Offley, J. Bread-str. April 3
Dye, R. Peckham, March 9
Enoch, J. Birmingham, April 9
Farrell, J. Prospect-place, March
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars, April 3
Franklin, F. Leamington Priors, April 8
Gill, R. and Griffin, C. Skinner-str. March 27
Goodall, W. and Turner, J. Garlick Hill, March 30
Goodchild, J. sen. Jackson, J. and W. Goodchild, jun. Jackson, J. and Jones, T. Bp. Wearmouth, Mar. 11

Graham, Sir R. Bart., London, Railton, J. Manchester, Railton, J. and Young, J. London, March 30
Greaves, J. P. King's Arms yard, March 23
Greig, W. City-road, March 30
Greetham, T. Liverpool, March 23
Grocott, J. T. Manchester, March 22
Gundry, J. & W. Goldsithney, April 7
Haigh, J. Ley Moor, April 6
Hartley, S. and W. Tadcaster, Mar. 31
Hatfield, H. Abingdon-row, March 6
Harrison, C. Aldgate, March 13
Hebdin, W. and A. O. and Browne, J. Leeds, March 17
Hickman, W. and Timothy, D. Leicester square, April 3
Hodson, F. M. Manchester, March 22
Humphries, C. Bishopsgate-street, April 10
Isbell, R. Chapple, C. and Isbell, R. D. Millbay, March 17, April 9
Kilshaw, J. Liverpool, May 1
Knibb, A. Barnwell St. Andrew, Mar. 17
Knight, J. Mile-End Road, April 3
Knott, J. Barston, March 30
Lee, J. Charles-street, March 23
Lucas, J. Weymouth terrace, Mar. 27
Maddy, W. Leeds, March 16
Mercer, G. Basinghall-street, Mar. 20
Mercer, T. Billinghurst, March 27
Miller, W. Rye, March 23
Mitchell, W. Norwich, April 6
Ogilvy, W. jun. Mylne, G. and Chalmers, J. Jeffries-square, April 3
Parkes, J. Oldbury, April 9
Peacock, R. Liverpool, March 23
Pullan, R. Leeds, March 6
Ramsay, J. and Forster, R. Old Broad-street, April 3
Reid, A. Pimlico, March 20
Richards, T. sen. Bridgwater-square, March 16
Rucker, S. Old South Sea house, March 27
Salmon, S. Regent-street, Feb. 28
Sanders, T. Stratford upon Avon, March 27
Sharpley, J. York, April 9
Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, March 13
Sinclair, J. Bow-lane, April 3
Smith, J. Bath, March 31
Stinson, B. Dudley, March 22
Telford, J. and Arundell, W. Liverpool, March 13
Tollervey, W. H. Portsea, March 18
Tonge, G. W. B. East India Chambers, March 30
Trudgett, W. Bury St. Edmunds, March 11
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street, March 2
Underwood, C. Cheltenham, March 29
Vere, C. Cloth Fair, March 6
Watson, T. Longsight, near Manchester, March 9
Whitaker, J. and Alsop, R. Manchester, April 2
Woollaston, J. and Upjohn, F. Holborn-bridge, March 16

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Crime.—The following is a return of the numbers of prisoners committed for trial at the last January and February Sessions by the Magistrates of the City of London, and the County of Middlesex, with the comparative numbers of convictions and acquittals of the prisoners so committed:—*Middlesex*—Prisoners committed for trial, 430. Of these were tried and acquitted, 113; bills thrown out, 34. Total discharged, 147; convicted, 283.—*London*—Prisoners committed by the sitting Aldermen, 95. Of whom were convicted, 69; tried and acquitted, 16; bills thrown out, 10. Total discharged, 26.—By a similar return made in January last of the number of convictions and acquittals in 1823, it appeared, that of those committed by the Middlesex magistrates, 42 in 100 were acquitted; whilst of those committed by the City magistrates 27 in 100 were acquitted. By the present return it appears that the same rate, viz. 27 in 100, or one quarter of the prisoners committed by the city magistrates, were acquitted; whilst 33 in 100, or about one-third of the prisoners committed in the last sessions by the Middlesex magistrates, were acquitted, being a reduction of 9 in 100 from the former average.

London Vaccine Institution.—The governors of this institution lately met. The report stated that the benefits of vaccination were diffused to the inhabitants of every land, but in this metropolis the *fomites* of the small-pox still lurked amongst the ignorant and prejudiced part of the population: 774 persons fell victims to the dreadful disease in the course of the last year within the bills of mortality, and the deaths of many are not included in those annual registers of departure from life. The managers continued to watch the departure of vessels to foreign nations, as well as to all the British colonies, and continued to afford the supplies of the vaccine ichor, for the protection of the colonies from the small-pox. During the last year there had been vaccinated by Dr. Walker 3236; by the appointed inoculators in the metropolis and its environs 18,987; by the appointed inoculators in the country 21,654. From the beginning, by Dr. Walker 52,116; by the town inoculators 185,235: by the country inoculators 484,693. Dr. Walker had supplied from the beginning 98,850 applicants. The receipts of the institution since the last year's report amounted to 867*l.* 16*s.*—the disbursements to 1067*l.* 19s. 3*d.*; balance against the institution, 200*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The receipts of the institution since its formation in 1806 amounted to 11,830*l.*; the disbursements to 11,917*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

New Docks at St. Catherine's.—New Docks have been projected at St. Catherine's just below the Tower, and a company has been formed, called the St. Catherine's Dock Company, for carrying the same into effect. The necessary funds, amounting to nearly a million sterling, have also been subscribed.

British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company.—The plan of a new Institution under the above title has been made public, at the head of which are—John Irving, Esq. M. P., Francis Baring, N. M. Rothschild, Samuel Gurney, and Moses Montefiore, Esqs. Presidents, with sixteen Directors equally respectable, besides Auditors, Actuary, &c. The shares are tendered to the parties who have offered to subscribe for them, upon express condition, that all future details shall remain with the Presidents and Directors, and that the Share-holders shall execute such deed or deeds as may be deemed requisite. The capital is Five Millions Sterling, divided into fifty thou-

sand 100*l.* shares. No Proprietor, except Presidents, Directors, and Auditors, to hold more than fifty shares until after the 25th March, 1825. An immediate call of 10*l.* per share, and every Shareholder is to insure a sum equal to the amount of his subscription in the Fire, or 1000*l.* in the Life Department of the Company. The shares to bear an interest of not less than three, nor more than five per cent. per annum; and the surplus of profits to be appropriated to the extent of five per cent. in the redemption of shares at or below a premium of 90*l.* per share, and a further fifteen per cent. in paying up the remaining ninety per cent. on the shares. The remaining eighty per cent. of such profits, to be invested in Public Securities, and once in five years to be divided between the Proprietors and Holders of Policies.

London Chamber of Commerce.--A meeting has been held to consider the expediency of forming in London a Chamber of Commerce, to consist of the Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, and Traders, of the Metropolis; and the same has been decided upon as advantageous.

British Museum.—The ground-plot behind the Museum is to be built upon, to form a magnificent range of galleries, leaving an open quadrangle. On the east side, upon the ground-floor, the centre will form an apartment 300 feet in length, intended to receive the library presented to the nation by our munificent Sovereign. On the left of this will be the apartment for manuscripts; and on the right, another for the collections of the late Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. The whole range of this floor is 700 feet. Over the King's library will be built the royal picture-gallery, which will contain the superb collection recently purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Angerstein; to which will be added the valuable specimens of the old masters, collected by Sir George Beaumont, Bart., which this distinguished amateur painter has nobly presented to this national gallery. On the opposite or west side, partly built upon as the statue gallery, a continuation will be made, as we learn, to the length of 700 feet, for an extension of the collection of antique marbles. The north angle, to the same vast extent, will be occupied on the ground floor for collections of natural history. When these three sides are completed, the present building will be pulled down, and the site re-occupied by a magnificent building, to complete the square, in which will be deposited that extensive public library which occupies so large a portion of the old structure. The lofty wall, with the gate, will be taken down, and the first quadrangle will be exposed, as it is intended to supply the place of the wall by an elegant iron railing. From a gate at each end will be a semicircular drive up to the central entrance of the main building, accessible only to private carriages, which will be admitted through an arch beneath a grand flight of steps, to the inner quadrangle. On the side of this drive will be a colonnade for foot passengers up to the grand entrance.

The Common Council.—At a Court of Common Council held last month, the Lord Mayor stated, that he had received the following letter, acknowledging the grant of 1000*l.* made in aid of the Greeks.

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London.

"May it please your Lordship and Gentlemen.

"Among the events which have encouraged and consoled us in the progress of the struggle in which our nation has been engaged, against those tyrants whose despotism had oppressed our country through ages of suffering--a struggle whose happy termination we now venture to anticipate—we have been sensibly affected by that proof of the interest felt by the first city of the universe in our arduous strife, made evident by the munificent grant of 1000*l.* applied so opportunely to our assistance from the City funds. Greece feels the debt of gratitude, and we deem it a high and distinguished privilege to be the organ of the expression of that gratitude. The part which the people of England, and you, my Lord and Gentlemen, most prominently and especially have taken in the advancement of the independence of our venerable and beloved country, is deeply written on our hearts, and shall be conveyed down in thankful memorials to our children.

"We have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servants,

"JOHN ORLANDO, } Dep. from
"ANDREAS LARIOTTIS, } Greece.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

County of Louth.—John Leslie Foster, of Rathescar, co. Louth, esq. *vice* Right Hon. T. H. Skeffington (now Viscount Ferrard.)

Barnstaple.—Frederick Hodgson, esq. *vice* M. Nolan, esq. who is made a Welsh Judge.

County of Oxford.—John Fane, of Shirburn, co. Oxford, esq. *vice* J. Fane, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. R. S. Stevens, M. A. to the Vicarage of South Petherwyn and Trewen, Cornwall.—Rev. R. Stephens, B. D. to the Vicarage of Belgrave, Leicestershire.

Rev. R. Hamond, A. M. to the Rectory of Beechamwell St. John with St. Mary annexed.—Rev. T. Sweet Escott, to the Rectory of Coombe Florey.—Rev. Edw. Butt, to the Rectory of Toller Fratrum, Dorset.—Rev. R. F. Purvis, to the Vicarage of Whitsbury, Wilts.—Rev. B. Pope, to the Vicarage of Nether Stowey, Somerset.—Rev. Christopher Lipscome, M. A. appointed Bishop of Jamaica.—Rev. W. H. Coleridge, M. A. Bishop of Barbadoes and St. Vincents's.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Rev. H. Scott to be Archdeacon of Australasia, New South Wales.—General Lord Harris, G. C. B. to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle.—R. Fullerton, esq. to be Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.—Daniel Molloy Hamilton, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves; and James Woods, esq. Registrar to the Commission.

Marriages.—At St. Pancras New Church, J. Painter, esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel Drewry, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, Frederick Lock, esq. of Arundel-street, to Mary Fielder, only daughter of E. G. Smith, esq.—The Rev. W. J. Brodrick, son of the late Archbishop of Cashel, to the Right Hon. Lady E. A. Perceval.—At Camberwell, Mr. R. Owst, of Potter's-fields, Southwark, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Robert Newbald, esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, R. Smith, jun. esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S.—At St Sepulchre's, Mr. Hine, of Charterhouse-square, to Mrs. Smither.—At St. Marylebone, Mr. J. G. J. Ireland, of Kendal, to Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Walker, esq.—At St. Mildred's, Bread-street, J. B. G. de Silly, esq. to Miss Fanny Kennibrough, esq.—At St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Stephen Aldhouse, esq. to Miss S. Morse.—At St. Pancras, S. Plumbe, esq. of Russell-street, to Miss Emma Lloyd.—Daniel Wakefield, esq. to Selina, the second daughter of J. G. De Burgh, esq. of Chewlen House, Old Down.—At Leatherhead, by the Rev. James Dallaway, Vicar, Francis Rudall esq. of Clement's Inn, to Hannah, third daughter of Joseph Conder.

Died.—Flower Freeman, esq. of Kennington-lane.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.—At Chelsea, Robert Hall, M. D. late Surgeon to the Forces.—At Kilburn, Augusta, youngest daughter of the Hon. G. C. Stapylton.—Germain Lavie, esq. Frederick's-place.—At her house at Uxbridge, Mrs. Horne, widow, and relict of the Right Rev. George Horne, formerly Bishop of Norwich.—Charlotte, wife of William Compion, esq. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.—At Clapton, James Powell, esq.—At his son's house, Chelsea, Mr. John Vigurs, late of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.—At her sister's in Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Mrs. Catherine Daly.—At Northfleet, Jeremiah Howard, Esq.—James Doughty, Esq. of Paper-buildings, Temple.—At Kentish Town, Sarah, the wife of George Vincent, esq.—At Chiswick, the Rev. Dr. Horne, in the 86th year of his age.—In Percy-street, James Hervey, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. BOWDICH.

Lately, in Africa, Mr. Bowdich. He was born in June 1793, at Bristol, where his father was a considerable manufacturer. At a very early age he was sent to the Grammar School of that city, and soon gave the strongest indications of those talents which distinguished him in future life. He was afterwards placed at a school at Corsham, in Wiltshire, of high classical reputation, and subsequently, for a short time, was attached to one of the Halls in Oxford, although, it is believed, he was never regularly matriculated. At an early age, Mr. Bowdich formed a matrimonial connexion, and for some years remained resident in Bristol, participating in his father's business. A variety of circumstances, however, and especially a distaste for trade, induced him to seek a more congenial pursuit, and a near relative filling at that time an important situation on the gold coast, Mr. Bowdich solicited, and obtained an appointment as writer in the service of the African Company. He arrived at Cape Coast Castle in the year 1816, and was shortly afterwards joined by his wife, the cheerful participator of all his dangers, and the efficient assistant in his scientific labours. It being determined to send an embassy to the interior kingdom of Ashantee, a service in which few were willing to embark, Mr. Bowdich promptly sought permission to lead or accompany it; but the circumstance of his being a husband and a father was felt to present a reason for refusing his request, till at length the urgency of his solicitation and the recollection of his talents prevailed, and he

was appointed to the perilous enterprise. The mission was successful in all its objects, and Mr. Bowdich fortunately achieved the distinction of being, amongst the many who had devoted themselves to the fearful object of exploring the interior of Africa, the only one whose labours were crowned with complete success. Never, perhaps, were prudence and intrepidity more required, or more strikingly exhibited, than in the progress of this mission. Returning to England to communicate the interesting and valuable details, which even the imminent perils of his situation had not diverted him from collecting, and to solicit the means of more extensive and efficient research, Mr. Bowdich was greeted by all who were eminent in science or station, with the most flattering testimonials of the value of his discoveries and acknowledgements of the merits of his personal exertions. But, with his talents, Mr. Bowdich possessed that very common, but unprofitable concomitant—a high and independent spirit, which could neither parley with expediency, nor yield up an honest conviction in deference to any superiority but that of intellect. Hence it was his misfortune to offend the Company whom he served by an exposure of abuses which has since led to its dissolution, and to draw down the enmity of a gentleman officially high and himself a distinguished African traveller,—offences sufficient to obliterate all the merits of brilliant and advantageous services, to erase all the written acknowledgements of his deserts—to cancel all those obligations which the devotion of his talents and the exposure of his life had created. Denied, through this predominating influence, any reward for past services, or the means of further exertion in the same cause, yet still bent on the prosecution of discovery, Mr. Bowdich repaired to Paris, with the view of perfecting his knowledge of some of the physical sciences, by the means with which that city abounds. His reception here was as generous as flattering; Humboldt, Cuvier, Biot, Denon, in short, all the Savans, bestowed on him the most distinguishing attention; a public *éloge* was pronounced on him at a meeting of the Four Academies of the Institute, and an advantageous appointment offered by the French government, which he declined. Mr. Bowdich continued in Paris a considerable time, endeavouring to obtain, by his own industry, the means of pursuing the object of his ambition, and, having at length effected the necessary arrangements, he took his departure from Europe, accompanied by his wife and two children, and bearing with him a painful recollection of the return he had received for his past efforts, but hoping, by further achievements in the field of science, to establish a stronger claim upon society at large, and to wring even from his adversaries, a reluctant assent to his merits. Contemplating the renewal of his exploratory labours, Mr. Bowdich, in an answer to an article in the "Quarterly Review," has thus prophetically expressed himself—"I hope, I pray, that the feelings of the present members of the British Government may not be afflicted by the recollection that they have been *persuaded* to be unjust to me when it shall be too late to tell me so,—when a family, which depends on me for support, will reply, that I have fallen in Africa, the victim of disinterested zeal and unsupported enterprise." The first intelligence received of Mr. Bowdich is, that this prophecy has been realized, and that he has died a martyr in the cause to which he had dedicated himself, leaving an accomplished and amiable widow, with three children totally unprovided for. Mr. Bowdich was a member of many of the learned societies of this country and the continent, and, besides the very interesting account of his mission to Ashantee, was the author of several scientific works. In the death of such an individual, combining, as he did, so many valuable qualifications for a traveller, the cause of science has sustained a loss not easily to be repaired, and the country has to deplore the departure of a generous and elevated spirit, whose affection could not be alienated even by the ingratitude he experienced.

THE MARQUIS OF TITCHFIELD.

This young nobleman, by whom high expectations were raised, died last month, in town, of a relapse from a previous illness. He was warmly loved by his friends, and esteemed by all who knew him. His elevated and manly character, his candour, his talents, and extensive information for his years, led the country to indulge in the most sanguine hopes with respect to this young nobleman. The speech he pronounced almost immediately after entering the House was characterised by an unusual share of talent for so early an age. Of all our noble youth, he was by far the most popular, and the most deservedly so. He had the good of his country and the happiness of his fellow-creatures sincerely at heart; and, had his life been spared, his exertions, and the influence of his example, particularly in the sphere of life in which he moved, where frivolity is too often imagined to be spirit, true independence of principle a foolish obsti-

nacy of disposition, and real nobility of manners and character, not compatible with the empty title of it, could not have failed to shame those among our youth of elevated birth, who understand so much better how "to fiddle," than to make "a little city a great empire." The Marquis of Titchfield raised lofty hopes; he thought, felt, and acted upon rational principles. He singled out his object, and pursued it with firmness and ardour; and seldom, indeed, is it that it can be said of one so young and so surrounded by less useful, but more attractive objects to birth and fortune, that his loss is not merely that of his family and connexions, but of the United Empire. His talents were solid and useful rather than striking; and it is precisely on this account that, in the path he seemed to have marked out for pursuit, his career would have been most beneficial to his country and honourable to himself. The Marquis of Titchfield was the son of the Duke of Portland: the Duke of Portland and Mr. Canning married two sisters; the Marquis thus being, by marriage, the nephew of Mr. Canning. The Marquis of Titchfield was member for King's Lynn. He took his seat on the lower "Opposition" benches. He sternly adhered to his principles; and when Mr. Canning gained his present distinguished power, the Marquis promptly wrote to his constituents, assuring them—"that though his uncle had come into power, he should not change his conduct." His remains were interred in the same vault in Mary-le-bone Church where the late Duke of Portland lies.

MR. HENRY SMART.

Lately, of a typhus fever, in Dublin (whither he had gone to superintend the *debut* of his pupil, Miss Goward,) Mr. Henry Smart. Mr. Smart began his musical education under Mr. Cramer, and played in the early part of his life in the orchestras of the Opera, Haymarket Theatre, and at the Ancient Concert. At the opening of the English Opera House he was engaged as leader, and continued in that capacity for several years. When the present Drury-lane Theatre opened, Mr. Smart was also retained as leader; and, we believe, it was his peculiar pride to have formed that orchestra entirely of English artists; and in such estimation did they hold his character, that on his retirement from the Theatre in 1821, the orchestra presented him with a silver cup, as a mark of their gratitude and his merits. Mr. Smart was leader at the Oratorios, at which he had assisted since they were under the conduct of his brother, Sir George Smart, which began in 1813. In 1820 Mr. Smart entered into a manufactory for piano-fortes, and, but a very short period since, had obtained a patent for an important improvement in the touch of these instruments. He was distinguished by great urbanity of manners. In his nature he was kind, generous, and humane. He always evinced an ardent love of his art, and, on all occasions, private feelings gave way to public interests in its exercise.

ADMIRAL DE COURCY.

At Stoketon House, near Saltash, died the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Admiral of the Blue. He was the third son of John the 25th Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy and Ringrove, and Premier Baron of Ireland. Having entered the navy early in life, he was made a post-captain in 1783. At the commencement of the war in 1793, he commanded the Pearl; and in 1795, the Magnanime frigate, in which he captured the Decade, French frigate, and several privateers. In the action off Ireland, under Sir John B. Warren, he particularly distinguished himself. In the Canada, to which ship he was next appointed, he had an opportunity of displaying the excellence of his professional judgment and noble devotedness to duty and friendship. The Mars, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Thornborough, having been totally dismasted in a severe gale, had drifted close to the rocks near Ushant. While the Mars was in this perilous situation, the Canada, by extraordinary exertion, succeeded in getting a cable on board of her, and taking her in tow, after two other ships had previously failed in the attempt. The rocks at that time were within a mile to leeward, a dark night approaching, and a gale blowing. The danger to both ships was imminent, and prudence might have justified an abandonment of the disabled ship; but such a measure was disdained, and by carrying a press of sail and frequently wearing, Captain De Courcy kept both ships off the shore, until a providential and sudden change of wind at length crowned his efforts with success, and he had the satisfaction of towing the Mars into Plymouth. In 1805, he obtained his flag. In 1809, he commanded the squadron which was employed in the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna. Never was a service better performed. The excellence of his arrangements, to which the army owed its safety, reflects high honour on his professional ability. On that occasion he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The Admiral was next appointed to the command of the squadron at the Brazils. On this station he remained nearly four

years, during which period his conduct gained him the entire approbation of his own Government, the highest respect of the British Merchants, whose interests he ever appreciated and protected, and the esteem and friendship of the present King of Portugal, as a distinguished mark of which that monarch was pleased, with the insignia which decorated his own person, to invest the Admiral with the Order of the Tower and Sword. This distinction, however, he never wore in England, for it is to be lamented that in the distribution of honours and rewards for meritorious services rendered to our own country, this excellent officer was forgotten!

SIR W. PAXTON.

At his house in Piccadilly, aged 80, Sir Wm. Paxton, knt. a senior partner of an eminent banking-house in Austin-friars, and of Middleton-hall, in Carmarthenshire. Sir William was a native of Scotland; went early in life to India, where having realized a large fortune, he returned to England, purchased an estate in Carmarthenshire, and represented Carmarthen in the House of Commons; but being induced to stand for the county, he lost the election, after a severe contest, which cost him upwards of 30,000*l.*; since which time he had no seat. In politics he was a truly independent man, and possessed of extensive information; while in private life, he was one of the most amiable,—a good husband, an indulgent father, and zealous friend. He was also a constant patron of all improvements, and one of the first promoters of the system of lighting by gas. At the beautiful watering place of Tenby, his name will never be forgotten, as the erector of its accommodations and conveniences.

LORD CHIEF BARON RICHARDS.

At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 71, Sir Richard Richards, Lord Chief Baron. His lordship had been suffering from spasmodic attacks for a considerable period, and was so seriously indisposed during a late Circuit, that on one occasion he was compelled to leave the Court. Sir Henry Halford and Mr. Hill had pronounced his life extremely precarious. In the whole circle of the profession no man stood more high in private estimation or public respect than Sir Richard Richards. His peculiar urbanity and benevolence, which pervaded every action of his life, gained for him the affectionate attachment of all who had the happiness to share his acquaintance; with him cold friendship could not exist; his whole time was spent, when free from the cares of his judicial duties, in the exercise of philanthropy and the offices of social life. As a lawyer and a judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and built upon the firm basis of deep penetration. He fully enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Lord Chancellor, for whom on several occasions he presided, under special commission, as Speaker of the House of Lords. He was appointed on the 4th of May, 1813, Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Richard Richards was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1814, on the retirement of Sir A. Macdonald, and on the succession of Sir A. Thompson, Lord Chief Baron: and in April 1817, on the death of Sir A. Thompson, Sir R. Richards succeeded him in his high office.

M. STEIBELT.

Lately, at Petersburgh, aged 67, M. Steibelt, the musical composer. He was a native of Berlin, and was born in 1758. Early in life he manifested very decided talents for music, and was placed under the celebrated Kirnberger, by the then King of Prussia; with this master he perfected himself in the study of music. He subsequently visited Paris, London, and Petersburgh. While he resided at the former city, he wrote a ballet called "La Retour de Zephyr," and an opera, "La Princesse de Babylone," both of which were successful: and for the Theatre "Feydeau," he wrote "Romeo et Juliette." In the year 1797 he was in London, and performed at the Concerts, under the direction of Salomon. On the 20th Jan. 1805, he produced his ballet called "La Belle Laitière, ou Blanche Reine," and it was allowed to possess considerable merit. Steibelt finally visited St. Petersburgh, where he subsequently resided, receiving that encouragement and notice his merit deserved.

JAMES GANDON, ESQ. F.A.S. & M.R.I.A.

Lately, at Canon Brook, near Lucan, at the advanced age of 82, Mr. J. Gandon; having resided in Ireland many years, during which time he practised in the fine arts, and contributed much to the improvement of the city of Dublin, and to the kingdom at large, of which his various published productions bear ample testimony. His remains were deposited in the same vault with those of his much respected, learned, and early attached friend, Francis Grove, Esq. at the private chapel of Drumcondra. Having completed his studies under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers, he was the first who obtained a gold medal for architecture, given by the Royal Academy at Somerset-House: the then President, Sir Joshua Reynolds, on presenting the medal to the successful candidate, expressed himself in the most flattering

terms, and in prophetic language foretold the future eminence to which Mr. Gandon would arrive by prosecuting his studies. The Vitruvius Britannicus, in 3 vols. folio, a most splendid work, appeared shortly after this, with his name annexed, and in which he was principal. The Court-house of Nottingham was designed by him, and gained him the notice and friendship of some eminent characters in England, amongst whom were Sir George Saville and Mason the poet. Soon after this, great encouragement and large premiums were held out by public advertisement for erecting a Royal Exchange in Dublin, then much wanted. Designs for this purpose were called for, and Mr. Gandon obtained the second premium, Mr. Thomas Sandby the third, Mr. Cooley being declared the successful candidate, and the present Royal Exchange was built on his design. The great utility and convenience connected with the architectural beauty of Mr. Gandon's design, however, attracted the attention and esteem of the late Earl of Charlemont and Portarlington, Colonel Burton Conyngham, and John Beresford, and his connexion with those distinguished patrons of the fine arts in Ireland only terminated with their lives. He designed and executed that noble edifice the Custom House of Dublin, which will long remain a lasting monument of taste, elegance, and architectural beauty; and also the Court-house at Waterford, at the recommendation of the celebrated Howard. The beautiful portico to the House of Lords, now converted into a national bank; that noble building the Four Courts and King's Inns, were designed and erected under his immediate superintendence, and many other works which reflect the highest lustre on the science and taste of Mr. Gandon. It must be observed, that in the discharge of duty in the expenditure of public money, his integrity was ever unimpeached, his great independence of mind always steering him clear of party or faction—he never contracted for any works, nor became in any manner interested in any speculation or job connected therewith, but always felt and supported the dignity of his profession. He was one of the original members of the Royal Irish Academy, and Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Somerset-house. His social qualities, for which he was remarkable, were much obscured in the latter part of his life by an hereditary gout, which afflicted him for the last thirty years of his life; but notwithstanding his retirement, he continued to be honoured with the friendship and correspondence of many of the most distinguished characters in the United Kingdom.

E. GRAINGER, ESQ.

Jan. 13. In his 27th year, Edward Grainger, esq. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. Mr. Grainger was the son of a respectable surgeon resident at Birmingham, from whom, after he had completed a classical education, he received the first rudiments of medical science. He passed through the usual studies in London with uncommon credit; and having become a member of the College of Surgeons, commenced in June 1819, at the early age of 22, a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, in the Borough. Lord Bacon says, men are not wise by years, but by hours; and the result shewed how competent Mr. Grainger was to discharge the duties of his office, for his class increased in such unexampled numbers, that being compelled to quit a spacious apartment, fitted up for Demonstrations, he erected, in 1821, a commodious Theatre near Guy's Hospital, with every convenience necessary for the study of anatomy. His class, however, still continuing to augment in the same proportion, he converted the first Theatre into a Museum, and built a much larger one, which he opened in Oct. 1823, surrounded by near 300 pupils, into whom he had infused an enthusiasm for the profession, which was only to be equalled by their respect for his abilities, and their esteem for his personal character. But at this very period, when all seemed so prosperous, an insidious disease, the consequence of his excessive labours, began to display itself; and in despite of the attentions of his friends, and the endeavours of the faculty, it advanced, and terminated his life. The causes which led so rapidly to the high and deserved reputation of Mr. Edward Grainger were, 1st, his intimate knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body: 2dly, his peculiar power of arranging and exhibiting that knowledge so distinctly, as to make what he taught plainly intelligible; and, 3dly, the deep interest which he took in the welfare and improvement of his pupils, being at all times their sincere friend and accessible preceptor. When it is considered that anatomy and physiology constitute the only true basis of medical science, and how deeply important that science is, in its practical application, the death of such a man is not a greater calamity to his friends, than it is a loss to the profession and the public.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Luton, Mr. Brett to Miss Zoe Braddock.

Died.] At Cardington, Mr. R. Parry—At Bedford, the Rev. J. Hemsted—Mrs. Elger.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, J. B. Bulley, esq. to Miss S. J. Briscoe.

Died.] At Donnington Priory, Admiral Sir A. Bertie, 70.—At Caversham, Mr. Deanes—At Reading, Mrs. Palairet—At Frogmore, Mr. H. Lintott.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Stratford, of Amersham, to Miss J. Statham.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. Morley—At Crendon, Mr. W. Stone—At Chalfont St. Peter's, suddenly, Dr. Rumsey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Trumpington, Mr. P. Morris to Miss R. Headdy.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Marshall—Miss E. Butcher—Mr. J. Bowman—J. Povah, esq.—At Chatteris, Mr. W. Smith.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. L. J. Wilson to Miss A. Hodson—Mr. P. Haukey to Miss Elliot—D. Sturge, esq. to Miss M. A. Tomkins—At Neston, Mr. R. Young to Miss M. B. Cottril—At Waverham, Mr. D. Milner to Miss A. Milner—At Whitchurch, Mr. Porter to Miss Pemberton—At Stockport, E. W. Foulkes, esq. to Miss Heawood—At Malpas, Mr. H. Topham to Miss S. Kirkham—At Knutsford, Mr. W. Hassall to Miss M. Shropshire.

Died.] At Osbaston, M. Rogers, esq.—At Halton, Mr. J. Berrington—At Neston, Mr. J. Roberts—At Chester, Mr. E. Ducker—Mr. T. Millington—Mr. J. Atherton—Mrs. Ward—Mrs. Bruckshaw—Mr. G. Batterby, of Malpas—At Willaston, Miss E. Harrison—Mrs. Lewis, of Shochlach—At Willington, Mr. J. Large—At Runcorn, Mr. Dawson—At Overton, Mr. T. Rowley—At Little Budworth, Mrs. M. Bradshaw, 91—At Knutsford, Mrs. E. Wright.

CORNWALL.

A meeting for taking into consideration the propriety of procuring an Act of Parliament for a new line of road from Camelford to the beach at Tintagel, to facilitate the procuring of sea-sand for manure, was held last month in the Town-hall, Camelford. Mr. Wallace explained the advantages that would result from a rail-road, which he proposed to extend to a considerable distance beyond what was originally intended. A committee was chosen to direct the proceedings relative to the proposed measure; and a survey was ordered to be made, and an estimate of the expense of a rail-road prepared, previous to an application to Parliament.

Married.] At Launceston, Mr. Higgs to Miss Traleaven—At St. Austell, Mr. Greggor to Miss Hodge—At Paul, Mr. Corin to Miss Victor—At Lansallos, Mr. T. Johns to Miss Foote.

Died.] At Stoke Climsland, Mr. W. Hart—At Falmouth, Lieut. Tickell—F. Edmonds, esq.—At Penzance, Mrs. Cundy—At Lestwithiel, Mrs. Michel—At Fowey, Capt. W. Couch—At Bodmin, Mrs. Phillips—At Hayle, Miss E. Vivian—At Truro, Mrs. W. Clemow—Mrs. R. Rivers—At Zennor, the Rev. G. Sullock.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. T. Taylor to Miss A. Langhorne—At Workington, Mr. R. Wardle to Miss S. Millfel—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Holiday to Miss M. Reid—Mr. J. Pears to Miss J. Sanders—At Grasmere, T. Carr, esq. to Miss Dowling—At Lowes-water, Mr. J. Graham to Miss E. Graham—At Crossconnonby, the Rev. Mr. Fairlie to Miss S. Bittleson—At St. Bees, Mr. J. Roper to Miss Guy—At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Simson to Miss M. Brown—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Chistopherson to Miss A. Major.

Died.] At Brampton, Mr. J. Haugh—At Wigton, Mr. Pearson—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Montgomery—Mrs. J. Wreay—Mr. T. Graham—Mr. G. Norton—Mr. T. Chandler—Miss Hebson—Mr. W. Graham—Mrs. M. Little—At Cockermouth, Mr. D. Barnes—At Workington, Mrs. M. Hodgson—Mrs. E. Hutton—At Keswick, Mrs. Rowe—At Newlands, Mrs Hodgson—At Penrith, Mr. J. Lee—At Dauton Holme, J. M. Dixon, esq.—At Blencop Hall, Mr. J. Henderson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Osborne, of Chesterfield, to Miss A Beardmore.

Died.] At Mapperley Head House, Mr. J. Fletcher—Near Buxton, Miss M. Goodwin—At Belper, Mrs. Palmer—At Derby, Mrs. Sowter.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall, Exeter, to consider the propriety of presenting a second petition to Parliament, for a Repeal of the Coal Duties. The Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. R. Barnes addressed the meeting, and proposed a petition accordingly, which has been most numerously and respectably signed, and was forwarded to be presented to the House of Commons.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. A. E. Abraham to Miss Levy—At East Teignmouth, Lieut. C. Bond to Miss M. Penson—At Stokecanon, Mr. W. Bainsey to Miss A. Fenton—At Barnstaple, Mr. Moon to Miss J. Lovering—At Littleham, Mr. J. Perriam to Miss A. Nowell—At Newton Abbot, Mr. N. Walker to Miss J. Gill.

Died.] At Axminster, Mrs. Small—At East Teignmouth, Mrs. Hubbard—At South Molton, J. Bowden, esq.—At Chudleigh, Mr. W. Potter—At Plymstock, Miss J. Pearce—At Morehard Bishop, Mr. W. Maunder—At Plymouth, Mr. S. Brooking—Mr. E. Cole—Mr. Luke—Capt. S. Raine—Mr. J. Baskerville—Mr. Woolcombe, 85—Dr. Thompson—G. Sidley, esq. of the Dock-Yard—Mr. J. Wills, in the Citadel—J. Bremner, 105—At Tavistock, Mrs. Bersey—Mrs. Skinner—At Exeter, Mr. C. Hutchings—At Coombe, M. Doidge, esq. 84—At Exmouth, Mrs. Heath.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wambrook, the Rev. H. Edwards to Miss Palmer—At Sturminster Marshall, Mr. Foot to Miss Williams—At Dorchester, Mr. Trenchard to Miss J. Brice—At Pool, Capt. Jones to Miss M. Harding—Mr. H. Summers to Miss A. Lane.

Died.] At Bridport, Mr. C. Reader—At Hinton Martel, Mr. H. O. Pugh—At Bridford, Mr. G. Wills, 85—At Chardstock Vicarage, Mr. Fanshawe—At Pool, J. Slade, esq. 77—Mrs. Oke—At Blandford, Miss E. Cooley—Miss S. Chamberlayne—At Longfleet, Miss S. Conway—At Shaftesbury, Miss M. Chitty.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth, Mr. H. Clasper to Miss J. Robinson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Newrich to Miss M. Pallister—Mr. Branxton to Miss D. Thompson—At Durham, Mr. H. Scott to Miss Hickinson—At South Shields, W. E. Mackey, esq. to Miss A. Bainbridge—At Stockton, the Rev. J. S. Pope to Miss Skinner.

Died.] At South Shields, Mr. G. Nevens—Mr. R. Gordon—Mrs. Hodgson—At Sunderland, Mr.

J. Hobson—Mr. C. Gowland—At Denton Holme, J. M. Dixon, esq.—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. W. Crozier—At Durham, Mrs. Bowlby—Mr. W. Sherwood—The Rev. J. Blackburne—At Darlington, Mr. J. Hall—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Ward, 78—Mr. J. Sedgwick—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. S. Gofton—Mrs. Huchinson—At Stockton, Mr. E. Smith.

ESSEX.

At the last monthly meeting of the Colchester Literary Institution, an essay on "The Rise and Progress of Literature in England," was delivered by Mr. Thomas Keymer. After some introductory observations on the importance of Literature, as it relates to individual happiness, and as exerting an influence on the worth and welfare of a nation, the Lecturer noticed the intellectual darkness of our own country at an early period, and gave a sketch of the character and efforts of the Great Alfred, and of the advantages derived by England from the translations made by that prince, from the Latin into the Saxon language, of the most important historical productions of Bede, Grotius, and Boethius, by which he enriched the literature of his country, and enlightened the minds of his subjects; his establishing schools for the education of youth, and his founding the University of Oxford, were also particularly noticed. He concluded with a review of the kind of learning and of the poetry cultivated during the Saxon heptarchy.

Married.] Mr. J. Empson of Newhouse Farm to Mrs. Ward—At Thorp, Mr. G. Sharp to Miss E. Wilson—Mr. Gooch, of Harwich, to Miss M. Saunders—Mr. A. Daking to Miss Watkinson of Abberton Hall—At Wanstead, G. A. Clarke, esq. to Miss J. Moore—At Colchester, Mr. B. Skipper to Miss M. Day—At Great Waltham, Mr. J. D. Burder to Miss E. Hodges.

Died.] At Manuden, Mr. S. G. Marsh—Mrs. Piper, of Tower-hill, Bocking—Mr. J. Ash, of Fyfield—The Rev. W. Wilkinson, curate of Black-chapel—At Billaricay, Miss L. Bower—At Romford, Mr. W. Morebury—At Brentwood, Mrs. A. H. Waldron—At Braintree, Mrs. Lacey—At Stratford Green, J. Dawson, esq.—At Chelmsford, Mr. Harrison, 74.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The deputation from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, and the deputation from the Corporation, have returned home. The object of both (the reduction of rates to a level with other ports) is likely to be accomplished, and in a way satisfactory to all parties. The Corporation, after having established what they considered their rights and privileges, have agreed to concede to the wishes of their fellow-citizens the prayer of the petition of the Chamber, by bringing into Parliament a Bill, which shall enable them to regulate all fees, &c. to the standard which may be thought equitable; and thus the great object will be obtained without an excitement of angry feelings, and without an useless expenditure of money.

Married.] At Cirencester, Mr. T. Stevens to Miss S. Stevens—At Cheltenham, P. H. Fisher, esq. to Miss A. Colborne—Mr. W. Jelf, of Ashelworth, to Miss N. Boughton—At Prestbury, the Rev. S. T. Roberts to Miss S. Forbes—J. Wheeler, esq. of Hook Norton, to Miss E. Palmer—At Sodbury, the Rev. W. Southwood to Miss C. Markby—At Pebworth, Mr. J. Willis to Miss M. J. Cooper—At Cheltenham, Capt. G. Elmsall to Miss H. M. Lawson—Mr. Merett, of Purton, to Miss Pearce.

Died.] At Ashelworth, Mr. J. Wadley—At Stroud, Miss R. L. Scudamore—At Eastington, Mr. G. Knowles—At the Spa, Mrs. Maitland—Near Bristol, Mr. G. W. Hall—At Stratton, the Rev. M. G. Fenwick to Miss J. H. Bisset—At Bearland, Mr. J. Cook—At Willersley, the Rev. G. Williams—Mr. G. Dimery, of Hogsdown—At Oldbury-on-Severn, Capt. J. Beard—At Gloucester, Mrs. Garrow—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. J. Frost—At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Mayall.

HAMPSHIRE.

The trustees of the London road to Portsmouth have resolved on lowering the present road over Portsdown Hill ten feet, and to contract immediately for carrying such intention into effect.

Married.] At Fordingbridge, Mr. Hillier to Miss J. Jerrard—At Southampton, Mr. Coombe to Miss Hawkins—Mr. J. Coles to Miss S. Lowman—Mr. J. Hall to Miss F. E. Wood—At Christchurch, G. O. Aldridge, esq. to Mrs. Etheridge—At Boldre New Forest, Mr. J. Ward to Miss M. Arnold.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. S. Sone—At Cranborne Farm, Mr. T. Saunders—At Winchester, Mrs. S. Oades—At Worting, Mrs. Cooke—At Southampton, the Rev. H. Hill, 76—The Right Hon. Lord E. O'Brien—Mr. G. Cole—R. Rossiter, esq.—Mr. J. Fielder—At Ryde, I. W. Mr. E. Williams—At Cowes, I. W. Mrs. S. Cooke—Lieut. G. G. Robinson—Mrs. Poticary, of Nether Wallop—At Lymington Mr. J. Oake—At Romsey, Mrs. Limpus—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Melligan.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society held their annual meeting lately, Mr. Smythers in the chair. It was numerously and respectably attended. And several gentlemen delivered their sentiments upon the various subjects connected with agriculture.

Married.] Mr. T. Hughs, of Trebondy, to Miss S. Rollings—At Foy, T. Turner, esq. to Miss S. Jones—At Lanwarn, Mr. J. Harper to Miss M. A. Robins—Mr. W. Acton, of Hay, to Miss M. Hartland, of Temple Court—At Ledbury, Mr. P. Hinksman to Miss M. Bond.

Died.] Mrs. Meyrick, of Kingstone—At Hereford, Mrs. Lauric—Miss Bannister—Mrs. Tully—At Leominster, Mr. J. Barnes.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. Pepys, of Aspenden, to Miss M. Sullivan.

Died.] At Wymondham College, Mrs. Morell—At Puckeridge, W. Goode, esq.—At Pishiobury, Mrs. Alston.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, H. Maule, esq.—Mr. G. Humfrey—Mr. B. Marshall.

KENT.

Two committees of Canterbury and Sandwich met last month, for the purpose of inspecting plans and estimates of the proposed canal and harbour behind the Sand-hills. The advice and assistance of two eminent engineers from London, Messrs. Morgan and White, have been resorted to; and, ere long, the promoters will, it is expected, witness the commencement of the undertaking: but, by the standing order of the House of Commons, it will be impossible to obtain an Act of Parliament this Session. The intention is to cut a navigable canal from Sandwich to the Small Downs, and enter the Downs near Sandown Castle; and at this spot to carry out a break-water of fifteen hundred feet in length, and form a harbour for the reception of ships of any dimensions, not exceeding the size of frigates of the first class. It is calculated that to mature the plan, 45,000*l.* will be required, and it is proposed to raise this sum by shares of 25*l.* each.

Married.] At Staplehurst, Mr. W. Hoadley to Miss S. Still—At Greenwich, J. Robertson, esq. to Miss A. Brown—At Canterbury, Mr. Adams to Miss M. Linton—Mr. T. Allen to Miss S. Wilms-

hurst—At Faversham, Mr. T. Wise to Miss E. Bailey—At Davington, Mr. J. Wildash to Miss Winch—At Chatham, Mr. Bennett to Miss H. Grover—Mr. Etherington to Miss J. Foulkes—At Crayford, H. Hayne, esq. to Miss M. Slack—At Smarden, Mr. W. Garr to Miss Comes—At Upper Deal, Mr. T. Jones to Mrs. Tucker—At Wilmington, J. W. Hulme, esq. to Miss E. Chitty—W. P. Isaacson, esq. to Miss S. Chitty—At Lewisham, C. Dealey, esq. to Miss P. S. Cook.

Died.] At Rochester, Mr. J. Saxton—At Canterbury, Mrs. Staines—At Maidstone, Mrs. Finch, 86—Mr. N. Ford—Mr. Ransby—At Cockering Farm, Mrs. Vincent—At Chatham, Mrs. Simpson—Mr. C. Rockcliffe—Mrs. M. Mason—D. Davies, esq.—Mrs. Carrowa—At Dover, Mr. Perrier—At Deal, Mrs. Court—At Ramsgate, Capt. Hadman—At Foot's Cray, Mrs. Parsons—At Chiselhurst, Sir T. Reid—At Brompton, Mrs. Green—At Folkstone, Mr. R. Mercer—Mrs. E. Dickson.

LANCASHIRE.

The Manchester Literary and Scientific Institution is making great progress; and such is the public liberality towards this infant institution, that the contributions of hereditary and life governors amount to 20,000*l*. Mr. B. A. Heywood, one of the bankers in Manchester, has presented the institution with a donation of 500*l*. and Sir Thos. Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy, has written a letter expressive of his approbation of the design, inclosing forty guineas, and offering several valuable suggestions for the guidance of the committee.

In consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in Liverpool, a meeting was held at the Dispensary, to consider of the propriety of having an establishment exclusively appropriated to the purposes of vaccination. After a short discussion, it was agreed to form such an institution, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry the object into effect.

Married.] Mr. T. Jenner, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Briscoe—At Manchester, Mr. J. Moss to Miss H. Smallwood—Mr. J. H. Johnston, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Norbury—At Lamport, Captain Wilson to Miss Orford—Mr. T. Pughe to Miss A. Gough—J. France, jun. esq. to Mrs. Gowen—Mr. J. Johns to Miss M. Galt.

Died.] Mrs. Derbyshire, of Warrington—At Manchester, Mr. R. Collier—Mrs. Lund—At Liverpool, the Rev. D. Ford—E. Holt, esq.—Mrs. Arundell, 81.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Market Harborough, Mr. W. Holloway to Miss Abbott—Mr. R. Craven to Miss Bingham—At Leicester, Mr. J. B. Hopkins to Miss E. Cartwright

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Hilditch—Mr. W. Rigley—Mr. Harrison—At Market Harborough, Miss M. Adams—At Huton, near Loughborough, Mrs. Cooper—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Brown, jun.—Mrs. Pollard—Mrs. Frisby—Mrs. Poyzer—At Coston, Mr. T. Boyfield, 95—At Osbaston Lodge, Mr. Whiby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The improvements of the road leading to the race-ground and Gainsborough from Lincoln, are to be of the width of sixty feet, so far as the same can be carried into effect. The excellent scale on which this road is to be formed, it is hoped, will lead to the speedy improvement of Newland, by opening that dangerous pass near the Stonebow, which alteration had been long promised by the Corporation.

Married.] At Spalding, J. Facon, esq. to Miss M. Burrows—At Keal, Mr. J. Rickett to Miss Donnington—At Weston, W. Whitlam, esq. to Miss E. Banes—At Louth, Mr. J. Warburton to Miss A. Oxley—Mr. J. Crawley to Miss C. Heath—At Middle Rasen, Mr. R. Winter to Miss A. Robinson—At Grantham, Mr. F. Robertson to Miss A. Tindale—At Horncastle, Mr. V. Dennis to Miss Wingate—At Welby, Mr. Simpson to Miss J. Watson.

Died.] At Belminthorpe, Mrs. Brombead, 78—At Spalding, Mrs. Bovis—C. Green, esq.—Mr. G. Emmett—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Holding—At Sleaford, Mrs. S. Harrison—B. Charles, esq.—At Horncastle, Mr. Peniston—Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. M. Carr—At Long Sutton, Mr. D. Porter—At Boston, Mr. J. White—Mrs. Kitwood, 105—At Saxby, Mr. W. Jackson—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Bell, 75—Mr. H. Walker—At Brattleby, Mrs. Brown—At Louth, the Rev. L. Kershaw—Miss M. Naylor—At Brigg, Mrs. Laing—At Foston, Mrs. Needham—At Stickney, Mrs. Adams—At Welby, Mrs. Kemp.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The new line of road from Caerleon towards Usk has just been opened. This line will be the means of entirely avoiding the very hilly one between these towns, and of thereby improving the direct communication from Glamorganshire to Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and the North of England.

Married.] W. Ludow, esq. to Miss L. M. Dickenson, of Bath—Mr. Frier, of Chepstow, to Miss M. C. Cunningham—At Trosnant, near Pont-y-pool, Mr. W. Hughs to Miss E. Bush.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Lambert—Mrs. Mitchell.

NORFOLK.

The first stone of the Subscription Bath-rooms, at Lowestoft, was laid last month, by the Rev. Rich. Lockwood, and many resident and neighbouring gentry. The building is intended to contain warm sea, shower, steam, and medicated sulphureous vapour baths, and a subscription reading room. The want of such an establishment has long been a matter of regret to the inhabitants and numerous visitors from the neighbouring counties in the summer season, and the erection is viewed by all classes with general satisfaction.

Married.] Mr. Bell, of St. George's Plain, to Miss Bosley—At Norwich, Mr. J. Wright to Miss S. Stebbing—Mr. J. H. Benson to Miss Clifford—At Wangford, S. H. Kilderbee, esq. to Lady L. Rous—At Howe, G. B. L. Knight, esq. to Miss M. E. Barling—At Yarmouth, G. Hurry, esq. to Miss Tolme—Mr. G. Holt to Miss M. Barber—Mr. R. Dawson to Miss M. Tomkins.

Died.] At Hopton, Mr. H. Rand—At Crimplesham, Mrs. E. Oakes—At Stalham, Mrs. J. Clowes—Mrs. M. Langley—At Norwich, Mrs. Stoddart—Mrs. A. Hance—J. C. Hindes, esq. 71—Mr. B. Guyton—At Foulsham, Mr. E. Plane—At Blakeney, the Rev. T. Gough—At Yarmouth, Mr. S. Chamber—Mrs. S. Jarvis—Mrs. A. Hall, 87—Mrs. M. Riches, 95—Mrs. Garson—Mrs. J. Neale—Mrs. A. Osborne—At Helhoughton, Mr. T. Potter—At Gimmingham, J. Gay, esq.—At Martham, Mr. N. Hindle—Mrs. Rising—At Watlington Priory, the Rev. J. D. Plaistow—At Southrepps, Mr. J. Sondall—At Freethorpe, Mr. D. Cockerill—At Catfield, Mr. L. Rogers.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Pol brook, T. W. Hunt, esq. to Miss C. Isham—Mr. W. Hall, of Brackley, to Miss E. P. Cusins—At Northampton, Mr. S. Walker to Miss J. Chapman—Mr. R. Chapman, of Weldon, to Mrs. Walter—At Preston Capes, Mr. W. Montgomery to Miss M. Murcott—At Weston Flavell, Mr. G. Nippen to Miss Rigby—At Welford, Mr. J. Elkins to Miss E. Wood.

Died.] At Floore, Mr. W. Hawthorne—At Blisworth, Mrs. Alston—At Peterborough, Mr. S. Sheltson, 100—Mrs. Edwards—Mr. W. Johnson—At Daventry, Mrs. Cole—The Rev. T. Keene, of Brigstock cum Stanion—At Northampton, Mr. J. Peach.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting took place at the Trinity-hall in Newcastle, last month, to take into consideration the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the duties on sea-borne and canal coals. The meeting were of opinion that

the matter lay entirely between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the coal-owners. No resolutions were entered into, but the ship-owners present seemed hostile to any resistance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and considered that the coal-owners ought to have lowered their prices long ago.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Walton to Miss M. M. Lowes—Mr. J. Elliot to Miss M. Sadler—Mr. R. Spottiswood to Miss A. Rutter—Mr. G. Galloway to Miss E. Hull—At Long Benton, Mr. J. Patterson to Miss J. Newbiggin—At Berwick, Mr. J. Sturdy to Miss A. Chartres—At Henderwell, Mr. W. Coats to Miss M. Pearson—At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Laing to Miss M. A. Moody.

Died.] At Alnwick, Mr. J. Gilroy—Mr. J. Woodhouse—At Netherton Colliery, Mrs. W. Bell—At Newcastle, Mrs. E. Stafford—Mr. W. Robson—Mr. J. Walker—Mrs. Hymers—At Chowdon, Mrs. E. Michel—At Ryton, Mr. T. Turner—At Chilton Grange, Mr. C. Addison—At North Shields, Mr. W. Chambers—Miss Donkin—Mrs. Londells—At Linnels, Mr. Rochester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Sir T. W. White, of Wallingwells, to Miss G. Ramsay—At Nottingham, Mr. D. Webster to Miss F. Hickling—Mr. J. M'Dermott to Miss E. King—Mr. T. Allen to Miss H. Benson—Mr. J. Bradbury to Miss A. Savage—Mr. R. Smith to Miss M. Thorpe—At Radford, Mr. R. Holmes to Miss Binch—Mr. S. Hollins, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Sharp—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Hunt to Miss A. Allen.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Robinson—At Carlton, Mrs. Holmes—Mrs. Sowter—Mrs. Gresham—At Toton, Mrs. Harvey—At Nether Broughton, Mrs. Morris—At Worksop, Mrs. Clay—At Newark, Mrs. Cooper—Mr. H. Lamb—At Nottingham, Mr. S. Rook—Mrs. Sutton—Mrs. Barker.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. C. Rowell to Miss E. Jarvis.

Died.] At Henley, Miss Grote—At Milton, R. Jones, esq.—At Oxford, Mrs. Anson.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Southwell to Miss F. Tyler—At Preston, the Rev. J. Tindall to Miss C. A. Shield.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. Green—Mrs. Parker—At Wing, Mr. W. White—Mr. R. Seaton—At Oakham, Mr. J. Tacey—Mrs. Myers.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, D. Sturge, esq. to Miss M. A. Tomkins—Mr. J. Thomas to Miss S. Wethers—W. Williams, esq. to Mrs. Leighton—At Pontesbury, Mr. T. Bromley to Miss S. Rogers—At Ellesmere, Mr. E. Burlton to Miss C. Bate—Mr. J. Abbott to Miss M. Wynne—E. W. S. Owen, esq. of Condover Park, to Miss C. M. Madocks—At Hales Owen, the Rev. J. Garbett to Miss S. Powell—At Corwen, Mr. W. Smith to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Shiffnall, Mr. J. Nurs—At Tynyrhos, R. Phillips, esq.—At Market Drayton, Mrs. Walley—At Wraxhall Lodge, Mrs. J. Pigott—At Pickles-cott, Mr. Bromley—At Oswestry, J. Tristram, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Miss Wood—Mr. H. Salt—At Peynton, Mrs. Madeley—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Jones—At Wrockwardine, Mr. J. Phillips—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Harley, 83—At the Crow Leasow, Mr. J. Baldwin—At Iron Bridge, Mrs. Hudson—At Hatton, near Shiffnal, Mr. J. Eyke—At Broseley, Mrs. Boden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Taunton, Mr. Blake to Miss A. Stone—T. Hoskins, esq. of North Perrott, to Miss C. Adams—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Cogle to Miss E. Priest—At Somerton, J. Nicol, esq. to Miss E. Beard—At Wells, Mr. J. Snelgrove to Miss M. Palmer.

Died.] At Evercreech, the Rev. J. Jenkyns—At Bath, Miss M. E. Roberts, Mr. J. Dawson—Mr. J. Pring—At Hinton St. George, Mr. S. Slatter—At Nettleton, Mr. W. Coates—At Bover Hinton, the Rev. P. Horsey—At Pickwich, Mr. J. Manley—At Stanton Wick, Mr. T. James—At Taunton, Mr. B. Stacey—At Frome, Mr. S. Payne—At Tintinhull, Mr. W. Beaton—At Wells, Mrs. J. Brown—At Bridgwater, Mr. Fisher—At Whitnell, R. Bath, esq. 94—At Ilchester, Mrs. Shorland.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Ritchie, of Tean, to Miss Wakeman—At Uttoxeter, Mr. Flint to Miss M. Godwin.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. T. Blakemore.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Pakenham, W. H. Quayle, esq. to Miss Jones—At Higham, R. Crawford, esq. to Miss P. Stutter—At Raydon, Mr. M. Tricker to Mrs. R. Scott—Mr. Ruffell, of Cockfield, to Miss M. Turner, of Ipswich—J. Peacock, esq. of Blakenham Lodge, to Miss J. M. Beck—At Clare, Capt. G. Baker to Miss C. J. Barker—At Boxford, Mr. S. Borham to Miss E. Hart—Mr. W. Loom, of Little Bealings, to Miss H. Vincents—Mr. Harlock, of Ely, to Miss E. King.

Died.] At Thornton Lodge, Mr. J. Hammond—At Eyke, Mrs. M. Birch—At Ditchingham, Mrs. Marlow—At Southtown, Mrs. Barth—At Stoke College, J. T. H. Elves, esq.—At Bottesdale, J. Cay, esq.—At Weeley, Mrs. Jefferson—At Watlington Priory, the Rev. J. D. Plastow—At Whitton, Mr. R. Clarke—At Cavendish Hall, Miss G. L. Mackworth—At Leiston, Miss B. Artist—At Saxmundham, Mrs. Waller—At Bacton, Mrs. Kerry—At Sudbury, Mrs. Jones—At Stowmarket, Mr. E. Lockwood—At Laxfield, Mr. H. J. Gibson.

SUSSEX.

An immense bed of Oysters has been lately discovered off the coast of Sussex, about six miles from the shore, opposite to Worthing. The length of the bed, which reaches from Lancing to Goring, is about five miles, and of a considerable width; and so abundantly is it covered with oysters, that it is thought they are not less than six feet in depth in many parts of the bed. They prove to be a fine kind of oyster; and although oyster smacks have already arrived from the Thames to convey them to London, they continue to be retailed at Worthing at three farthings the dozen, or sixpence the hundred. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will see that this rich discovery is not abused by taking oysters out of season, so as to injure the bed for future years.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Leader to Miss Dollman.

Died.] At Eyke, Mrs. M. Birch—At Brighton, Mrs. Fortescue—At Chichester, Mr. L. Cooper.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Gimson to Miss M. Oldacres of Cestersover—At Birmingham, O. Mason, esq. to Miss E. B. Baker—Mr. W. Lloyd to Miss J. F. De Beaumont—At Leamington Spa, H. Jephson, esq. to Miss A. E. Geldart.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Potts.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Clark to Miss J. Dornan—Mr. D. Stringer to Miss A. Robinson.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss M. Shepherd—Mr. J. Brodrick, formerly of Orton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Denning, of Trowbridge, to Miss A. Moore—At Martinstown, Mr. W. Scutt to Miss M. A. Homer—At West Stower, Mr. J. Hodditch to Miss C. King—At Wishford, Mr. G. Smith to Miss M. A. Hinstridge—At Salisbury, C. D'Avenant, esq. to Miss E. C. L. Blandford—At Silton, Mr. S. Mead to Miss M. Bourton—At Melksham, Mr. J. Caish to Miss Edwards—At Calne, Mr. R. Taylor to Miss M. Clark—At Gillingham, Mr. R. Gifford to Miss F. Mathews—At Heytesbury, Mr. G. Searchfield to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Binniger, Mrs. Green—At Salisbury, Miss C. F. Woodyer—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Elliot—At Amesbury, Mrs. Pinkney—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Read—At Devizes, Mr. S. Haeland—At

Salisbury, Mr. J. Batten—Mr. T. Mitchel—Mr. J. Dible—Mr. R. Wilks—At Britford, Mrs. M. Gray—At Westbury, Mr. R. Bachelor—At Petersfinger, Mrs. E. Stretch, 80—At Marlborough, Mrs. Harold—At Barford St. Martin, Mr. J. Lampard—At Warminster, Miss E. Strode.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Powick, Mr. T. Nicholls to Mrs. Twinberrow—At Great Malvern, Mr. J. Whittaker to Miss C. Beard.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. J. Gibson—At Beckleton, Rev. P. Miller, 83—At Worcester, Dr. Woodyott—H. Cameron, esq.—At Pershore, Mr. W. Partridge—At Bewdley, Mr. J. Skey, 97—At Evesham, Mr. W. Hardy—At Barborne, Mr. S. Olive—At Claines, Mr. Girvan—At Radhill, Mr. J. Dovey—At Pershore, Mrs. Baker.

YORKSHIRE.

Such is the interest generally excited among that part of the community concerned in the manufacture of stuffs and worsted goods, as to the fate of the wool question, that deputations have been sent, and are now in London actively engaged in representing the fairness of their claims, from various parts of the kingdom. The following gentlemen have been deputed from the respective places to which their names are attached, viz.:—Messrs. Hall, Aldam, and Rhodes, from Leeds; Messrs. Fawcett, Thompson, and Wood, from Bradford; Messrs. Akroyd and Holland, from Halifax; Mr. Sugden, from Keighley; and Mr. Birkbeck, from Settle. Delegates are also in town from Norwich, Wellington, and other places.

Married.] At Selby, Mr. Winter to Miss A. Stephenson—Mr. J. Carter to Miss E. A. Pitchforth—At Marton, Mr. R. Hebden to Mrs. E. Thompson—At Otley, Mr. J. Holmes to Miss Rawson—Mr. J. Greeson to Miss A. Greenhow—At Skipton, Mr. C. Abbotson to Miss Waite—At Halifax, Mr. J. Turner to Miss R. Standhaven—Mr. J. Barker to Miss Sutcliffe—Mr. J. O. Francis to Miss H. Kershaw—At Bradford, Mr. Riley to Miss Stead—Mr. J. Reid to Miss Green—Mr. R. Liddell to Miss Lee—At Huddersfield, Mr. H. Ramsden to Miss S. Brown—Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss J. Hepworth—At Wakefield, C. T. Thackrah, esq. to Miss M. H. Scott—At Spofforth, J. Smith, esq. to Miss J. Bainbridge—At Doncaster, Mr. W. Cooper to Mrs. Lambert—At York, T. Buckle, esq. to Miss C. Wallis.

Died.] The Rev. J. Howarth of Penistone—At Leeds, Mr. J. Musgrave—At Oakwell Hall, near Birstall, Mrs. E. Clapham—At Leeds, Mrs. Chorley—Mr. O. F. Dobson—At Farmhill, near Skipton, Mrs. Hargreaves—At Baildon, near Bradford, J. Lambert, esq.—At Hull, Mr. J. Rothwell—At Thornton le Moor, T. Beckett, esq.—At Selby, Mr. Shilleto—At Huddersfield, Mr. J. B. Houghton—At Stillingfleet, Mrs. Eyre—At Shibden Bridge, Mrs. Houldsworth—At Ulleskolf, Mrs. Shilleto—At Lytham, W. Hornby, esq.

WALES.

The magistrates of Anglesey have had a correspondence with the commissioners of the great Irish road relative to the additional toll of five shillings, hitherto collected on that road for every horse drawing a cart with narrow wheels or projecting nail heads; the result of which has been that the commissioners acknowledge themselves to have been in error, and that the power in question does not extend to the Anglesey road. They have accordingly directed the collection of such tolls in Anglesey to be discontinued; and the sums which they have received under a misrepresentation of their powers will doubtless be returned.

Married.] P. H. Berthon, esq. to Miss F. Brassy—Mr. T. Owen, of Llansadwrn, to Miss A. Owen—At Bangor, Mr. J. Jones to Miss H. Evans—At Llanrhaidr, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Pearson—At Amlwch, Mr. J. Hughs to Miss A. Morgan—At Llanddeniollen, Mr. J. Roberts to Miss J. Robinson—At Llanddyfnan, Mr. O. Jones to Miss Hughs—The Rev. J. Jones, of Llanllyfni, to Miss E. W. Jones—At Trawsfyndd, E. Williams, esq. to Miss K. Roberts.

Died.] At Bangor, W. Majendie, esq.—Mrs. Chadwick—At Dolgelly, R. Mathews, esq.—Miss Morris, of Pontllydw—At Swanlow Lane, Mr. W. Wood—At Stockport, Mr. J. Hobson—Mr. Price, jun. of Maesgwyn Disserth—At Morfa Mawr, near Aberystwith, Mr. D. Evans—At Swansea, Mrs. Hammett—At Denbaili, Mrs. Edwards, 80—At Cefn, near Wrexham, Mrs. Kenyon—At Rhos Farm, Conway, T. Ellis, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Cross Conoby, the Rev. W. Fairlie to Miss S. Bittleston—At Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, R. C. Rattray, esq. to Miss C. Richardson—At Monreith, H. Hathorn, esq. to Miss C. Maxwell—At Burnsfield Links, Mr. J. Gardner to Miss J. Dick—At Musselburgh, Mr. G. Rintoul to Miss I. J. Sheriff—At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Meiklejohn to Miss M. Grindley—D. Welsh, esq. to Miss M. Ross.

Died.] At Glasgow, Mr. W. Walker—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Donaldson, 73—Miss A. J. Dickie—Mrs. J. Forman—Lieut.-Col. Robertson—A. Bennet—Mrs. A. W. Scott—Mrs. Purdie—Mrs. Spence—D. Robertson, esq.—Captain N. Glen—Captain E. Hibbert—Mrs. Dun—Mrs. L. Potts—At Braemar, in the one hundred and eleventh year of his age, Patrick Grant, the venerable Highlander to whom his Majesty, two years ago, granted a pension of one guinea per week. He expired while sitting in his elbow-chair, having felt scarcely any previous illness. His pension now devolves on his daughter Anne, during her life. It is thought her late father was the only survivor of those who fought at the battles of Culloden and Falkirk. He was also engaged in the English raid under the Pretender, and was present when the Prince embarked for France.

IRELAND.

A deputation of the Directors of the Canal Companies have waited on the Lord-Lieutenant to apply for a grant of 20,000*l.* to cut a canal from Killishee to Longford. The deputation was most graciously received, and after a conference they were dismissed with every promise of support in the undertaking.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Fletcher, esq. to Miss A. Middleton—C. Frank, esq. to Miss J. Bingham—Mr. Rogerson to Miss A. J. Magill—Lieut. J. Hanna to Miss S. Munro—H. Bayley, esq. of Cork, to Miss J. M'Connell—C. Carbry, of Longfort, esq. to Miss E. Markey—At Stapleslown, co. Carlow, A. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Elliott—At Kilkenny, J. Wood, esq. to Miss A. Cronin—At Tralee, J. Hilliard, esq. to Miss A. Hickson—At Belfast, T. S. Magee, esq. to Miss A. Downing—At Boyle, Dr. Goulding to Miss Trumble.

Died.] At Dublin, D. Maunsell, esq.—H. W. French, esq.—R. M. Leonard, esq.—Mrs. Telford—Mrs. Mahon—Mrs. M. Allrige—Mrs. Paine—In Wicklow, Mrs. Archer—At Moor Park, Cashel, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Cashel—Near Mullinahone, the Rev. P. Fox—At Cashell, the Rev. N. Cantwell—At Carrichmacross, the Rev. J. Keelon—At Dowdesdown, co. Kildare, Miss Parker—At Tonreen, near Caher, Miss Everard—At Killarney, Mrs. Newton—At Fortwilliam, co. Tipperary, Capt. Parker—At Bandon, Mrs. Baker—At Skibbereen, J. Sweatman, esq.—At Kill, G. J. Lanauze, esq.—At Miltown, Mrs. Eager—At Limerick, Mrs. Gough—Mrs. Wallace—At his seat, Burnham House, near Dingle, co. Kerry, the Right Honourable Lord Ventry. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. William Mullins, who is in France. His Lordship was in the 86th year of his age, and was created a Baron on the 31st of July, 1800.